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NOTES FROM OVER THE SEA.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

A MOONLIGHT EXCURSION TO RIGI KULM—CHARMING VIEWS OF LAKE AND MOUNTAIN—STRANGE GATHERING ON THE SUMMIT OF THE RIGI.

PENSION STUTZ, LUCERNE, Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1875.

One hot afternoon some two weeks ago we—that is, our original party of three and our three American friends lately joined unto us—set forth on an excursion to Rigi Kulm. We intended to take the steamer to Vitznan and the railway up the mountain, but having been misinformed of the time of the departure of the last train, we found ourselves on reaching Lucerne too late for the boat connecting with it, and it seemed for a time that we should be obliged to return to the Pension we had left in such high spirits defeated and with our colors drooping. But, fortunately, after much agonized interrogation, we ascertained that by going a few miles down the lake to Weggis we could get saddle horses and go up in the grand old style, instead of taking the steep railway, with its clamps and its cogs, by which the ordinary tourist ascends the mountain, as did Jack his beanstalk—"Hitchety, hatchety, up I go"—a miserable, mechanical, noisy, smoky, prosaic proceeding. All this we found out almost by accident of a stranger, after squandering much precious time by applying at steam-boat hotel offices for information, when we ought to have known that they deal in nothing of the kind. We took the next boat, and in less than half an hour were in the pleasant little village of Weggis, the former landing place of all pilgrims to the Rigi going from Lucerne. Here we had supper, took six saddle horses and two guides, and started out just as the sun was setting. Almost every rod of the way to the summit—nine miles—was beautiful, and afforded charming views of the lake and the mountains, and, though the day had been scorching, a delicious coolness came with the long, dreamy, purple mists of twilight. As we ascended we met groups of peasant children driving goats down from high bits of wild pasture-land, and now and then brown peasant women descending from their harvest work in little fields of wheat and barley, mere nooks and corners sheltered by lofty peaks and fenced in by chasms. The bells worn by the goats tinkled merrily, and the laughter of the children, and even the voices of their elders, sounded strangely musical in the clear, still air. Slowly, as though humoring our adventure, the sun had sunk down beyond Pilatus, and its light, which, for a space that seemed like an enchanted time, had lain on the lake like one broad, heaving sheet of red gold, was gathered up like a garment, or rolled away as a scroll, and a soft, silvery, tremulous mist took its place. Then came the moon, full-orbed and perfect. It seemed to hover for a while in the horizon, and balance itself on the great heights, then launched itself on the sky and went plowing through mists and clouds till it reached the open sea of blue, tender and deep. How pure and calm and regnant it seemed, that night of nights! We backslid, in spirit, some eighteen centuries, and were landed in the beautiful old mythologies, ready to sing pæans to Luna and pour libations of Rudesheim on the white altar of Dian's temple. In fact, our delight all through this wonderful moonlight ride amounted to an ecstasy, an intoxication of the finer senses. There was everything that could appeal to the imagination, the love of beauty, and, above all, to the secret passion for adventure which was a characteristic of each of that party of six picked and kindred souls. We travel with all our eyes about us, and every sense alert and awake—*we* do! We laughed and sung, executed the Alpine *jodle*, with Yankee variations, and gave a small Rocky Mountain war-whoop to the astonished echoes. In short, we were all young—dear R. and I the youngest of all, and only made believe to chaperone the other girls.

There was nothing monotonous in the whole ascent. Every turn of the road gave us a new picture, grand or lovely, wild or weird. Now lay the lake just below us, palpitating in the moonlight. Now we saw over beyond it, and through dark mountain gaps, the far, ghostlike peaks, the cold, awful gleaming of eternal snow. Now we looked back on many-towered Lucerne, which crowned the head of the lake with a marvelously brilliant circlet of light, half on shore and half in the water. Now we passed through a narrow avenue of trees, which scarcely let a moonbeam down upon us, or under a wonderful natural arch of rocks. Now we crossed a trembling bridge high above the dull dash of a torrent, and now, as we turned a rocky point, a ghostly cascade leaped out upon us from a shadowy gorge. Now, in some wild, awful spot, we came upon a stark, gleaming crucifix, or a white chapel invited us to rest and repeat *aves;* and now, best of all, we came to a quaint wayside inn, where we could let our horses breathe and get beer or wine for our guides, and where the friendly, cheery people came out to see us, to commend our courage and wish us Godspeed. Riding in front of us that night, like Lord Lovell, on "a milk-white steed," was a gentleman tourist, not of our party and not much of a companion, for he spoke only German, and was chary of that; but his horse was a picturesque object in our cavalcade. He dismounted at the two first inns, seeming quite exhausted, but after refreshing the inner man went on as far as the third, the Kaltbad, where he remained altogether, giving up the Kulm. Every woman of us pitied his weakness, and thanked heaven it had not made her such a man. The Kaltbad is the first large hotel on the Rigi, an immense caravansera, about a league from the Kulm. As it came suddenly in sight it seemed to spring from the desolate mountain-side like a fairy palace or a splendid mirage. It was all alive with light; gay groups were strolling up and down its broad esplanade; gayer people inside were dancing to delightful music. It was a scene of absolute enchantment, and to this day I cannot make it real. Here we rested but a little time in our saddles, finding ourselves the objects of much curious observation; then rode on, over breezy heights, to the Rigi-Staffel, the second big hostelry. Here, as we halted for another rest, a great multitude sallied out to see us, exclaiming in all the languages of Europe, and especially in the dialect of London, "Six ladies on horseback, without a gentleman!" Host, clerk, waiters, boots, all united in advising us to tarry for the night, and to walk up in the morning to see the sun rise from the Kulm, only about a mile, as they told us we could find up there no lodgings of any kind. But we had set out for the Kulm, and we would culminate that night or perish in the attempt. So, much to the sorrow of our guides, we cried "*En avant,*" and went on our steep and winding way to the summit, which we reached at 10:30 P. M. There we found we had been told the sorrowful truth: not a bed was to be had at either hotel for love or money. The best resting places we could secure were some exceedingly slippery sofas in the large drawing-room of the Rigi Schreiber. We were by no means the only unfortunates, for not alone that drawing-room, but the reading-room and restaurant were given up to bedless lodgers. The floor of our apartment was thickly spread with mattresses for ladies, and some of them went regularly to bed, and said prayers greatly disproportionate to their accommodations. Large doorways insufficiently draped with curtains conducted into the apartments for the male tourists, some of whom wandered in and out "at their own sweet will," and in the midst of their perambulations I noticed that one fair lady coolly and calmly disrobed herself and, like Cristobel, "laid down in her loveliness." It was nearly midnight before our party were *couchée* and addressing ourselves to sleep, whereunto the day's unusual fatigues more soundly did invite us. But it was the pursuit of somnolence under prodigious difficulties; the place was stiflingly close and hot, and soon from the rooms beyond came masculine breathing in heavy gusts, and profound polyglot snoring. At last we slept, it might have been for an hour, "when suddent, and peart, and nigh," came the crack and the spurt of a match, and we all roused up to behold an elderly female in a dingy flannel wrapper holding a lighted candle, with which she proceeded to walk about, threading her way in creaky shoes among the sofas and mattresses in an aimless, miserable, Lady Macbethish way that was utterly maddening. Finally she "put out the light" and went to her couch, but again and again roused us all by the same unaccountable and ghastly performance. At a little after 3 o'clock we heard a shrill piping railroad whistle, or something of the sort, which Lady Macbeth appeared to take for the peep of day, for she started up again and proceeded to dress so as to be on hand for the great morning show. That would be an enterprising sun that would get the better of her! As no more sleep was possible, we all presently rose, donned shawls and hats, and sallied out into the hall, where the pilgrims of the sun were already beginning to assemble. As the moonlight was still as bright as it is conceivable for moonlight to be, it was ludicrous to see several guests come forth from their chambers bearing lighted candles, and as the morning was absolutely hot, with not even a breath of air stirring, it was even more ludicrous to see others wearing heavy Winter wraps, and even furs. One stout old Frenchman presented a picture we can never forget as he descended the stairs, wrapped, like an Indian chief, in a white bed blanket, a bright red comforter about his neck, a queer cap on his head, and a candle in his hand. Thus accoutred he stalked out into the moonlight and onto the Kulm to see the sun rise. When we reached the highest point there was a goodly crowd there, and before 5 o'clock it numbered 700 or 800, all struggling for the best places, and nearly all uncomfortably bundled up in anticipation of wind and cold. It was a strange gathering of almost all peoples and tongues. The Belvidere was a small Tower of Babel. Many looked pallid and ill from the effects of the heat or loss of sleep, and two ladies fainted outright—one falling prone on the ground, but springing up again like a female Antæus. The orb of day seemed an unconscionable time coming, and the crowd grew visibly impatient, till I half expected stamping and cat-calls. One fair young English lady, evidently a bride, said to her husband, with pretty pettishness, "Why *don't* he come up? I'm getting quite nervous. Do you know, Alfred, I never saw the sun rise in my life?" Only think! the sight was to be as new to her as it was to Eve on that first morning of her young full-grown life! We can imagine the awesome delight of that primeval lady when she beheld the "greater light," which she had seen the night before drop away in the gorgeous west, leaving all dim and dusky the solemn aisles of the garden in which the angels walked, reappear in the east, touching the purple hills with splendor, and reddening the blue Euphrates. Woman has been woman from the first, and man has been man, and we can imagine Eve at that sunrise, longing for sympathy in her wonder and delight, and waking up Adam; and we can imagine Adam, already *blasé* of such things, yawning, and saying loftily, "Ah, yes, it is very fine; but, child, I have seen it all long ago, when you were a rib; and really, my dear, there's nothing in it."

Our languid daughter of Eve did not have to wait much longer for the sun; he came at last, rising over the Eden of her love as good as new. At first he sent up scouts of scattering beams; then an advance guard of serried rays, resplendant as with glittering steel; then he came himself, majestic and slow, girt about with almost intolerable splendors. As the moon had done the evening before, he seemed to pause awhile on the dark threshold of the mountain ridge, then strode forward and took possession of the silent, waiting day. At the very moment that he appeared, the moon, that had lingered all through the semi-twilight,—"the substitute that shines brightly as the King until the King be nigh,"—paled utterly and dropped out of sight. By the way, the sun's approach was heralded by a lugubrious blast upon the Alpine horn, a sort of attenuated and very much elongated trumpet. It lay partly on the ground writhing, while it was wrestled with by a feeble old man, whom it sometimes seemed to be getting the better of. This is a regular and immemorial Rigi accompaniment to the solemn rite of sunrise. After his valiant performance was over the old trumpeter went around with a plate, and there happened the most absurd incident of the morning. An elderly English lady, who had seemed to take no notice of the horn, and was evidently sleepy and out of sorts, mistook the purpose of the little collection, and burst forth with true British indignation. "What! am I called upon to *pay* for seeing the sun rise on my own round earth—the earth on which I was born! I refuse. It is an imposition. Go along with you, man!" As a mere sunrise, I do not think this from the Rigi is as fine as that to be seen from Pike's Peak. It lacks in the foreground the grand mystery of great depth and darkness, and in the background the infinite distance of the plains. But when you turn your back on the sun, you see that he best paints his glory on the snowy summits of the Bernese Oberland, like a Cæsar writing his own commentaries. Those Bernese Alps stand like peaks of flame, rosy, golden, effulgent—like mighty altar fires, leaping up, pure and ardent—the morning offering of a world, aspiring to God.

As the sun rises higher, he lifts, one after another, the mist-veils from lake and valley, till the vast circle of enchanting pictures lies clear before your eyes. You look on a score of Helvetian battle-field, on the map of old wars, on the highways of history. You gaze with a shudder on the traces of that awful land-slide of the Rossberg, which in five minutes destroyed as many villages, and buried hundreds of people. It was a small day of judgment to them, only that the rocks and the mountains uncalled for were moved to fall upon and hide them. At 10 o'clock we took the train and hitched our cautious way down the mountain. We caught some fine views in the descent, but not comparable to the moonlight pictures of the ride up. The Kaltbad had lost its air of enchantment during the night, and looked hot, glaring, and prosaic. The place has, however, its bit of sacred romance. The legend is that, during the reign of the tyrant Albert of Hapsburg, three maiden sisters took refuge from the persecution of his bailiffs in these lofty solitudes. If the bailiffs were like some of the modern Swiss Captains and cashiers on the lake steamers—ignorant, insolent, brutal wretches—I do not wonder the worthy women fled from them, even to rocks and caves. Here they found a spring, or it gushed forth from the rock at their prayer, and with its waters they wrought many miracles. For their sake, also, Heaven granted to that royal mountain not only immunity from bailiffs, but all other noxious reptiles. There is nothing on this road very terrifying to weak nerves, save a bridge over a deep ravine, seemingly slight, but really strong, and a tunnel through a mass of conglomerate rock, mere pudding-stone, which looks as though it might tumble in, rattle down upon you, and stone you to death at any moment. But you come through safe and sound to Vitsnau, where you take a boat to Lucerne or Flüelen—the beginning or the end of the lake—as you feel inclined. We were undecided, tossed up, and tails won.

THE MINERS' CONSPIRACY.

TRIAL OF TWO OF THE LEADERS—THE TESTIMONY GIVEN YESTERDAY.

CLEARFIELD, Penn., Sept. 30.—In the miners' conspiracy trial of Siney and Parks, to-day, the testimony showed that a special train from Philadelphia, with forty Italians, being expected at Osceola on May 8, a meeting was held at that place on the previous evening, and that Parks, in a speech there to the miners, said he wanted a crowd of them to be there the next morning, and not to fear man, the law, or the ——. Next morning a crowd was there, but the special train did not come until the 10th, when the Goss Run riot took place. In his speech at Houtzdale, on the morning of the riot, Siney, speaking of the arrest of Parks on the day before, told the crowd that their leader was in jail; that he, Siney, was now their leader, and he would give them to understand he was there to see this fight through. Also, that he heard a warrant was out for his own arrest; that if arrested he wished nobody to violate the law, as he would submit peaceably; that he advised the men to obey the law and keep within the bounds of the law. While the speech was being made word came of the arrival of several car-loads of black-legs at Fisher's Mine, and thither the crowd, with Siney, proceeded. Further details of this riot showed that the road upon which the strikers entered was private property; that three of the men displayed revolvers; that when the crowd reached forward and broke a line of policemen guarding the boarding-houses of the new-comers, Siney threw up his hands saying, "Come on, boys; no man can stop you; this is a public road." He was requested by the Chief of Police to request the men to go back and promised to do this, but he did not do it. He was walking around among the strikers, while some of them were driving the men from the house, and, speaking at this time of information of new hands, he said "This thing has gone on long enough. If we can't get them out by fair, we will try foul means. If the men don't go away, we will have to take them away."

Parks, in the altercation at Osceola with Police Captain Clark, told Clark he was a marked man, that his shroud was prepared for him, and that the new men with Clark should not go to work if 1,200 miners could prevent it.

Telegrams were produced showing communications between Parks and the National Labor Union officers at Pittsburg and Cleveland, also his own communication with Siney and with parties having cars loaded at the collieries on the branch, and his notices to parties at a distance, of Siney's movements. At the Derby Mine, where the strike was made, the sixty cents were conceded and the workmen went on, but committees from the striking miners from above compelled these men, 120 in number, to suspend work, because the other operators were being enabled to fill their contracts by the coal furnished from this mine. At Sanford Hall, Osceola, on May 13, Siney said in a speech, "If anything be done to Mr. Clark, the men who brought him here will be responsible, and not the miners." Also, that men could take the law in their own defense against burglars and robbers, and that those who came to take the bread out of their children's mouths were no better than burglars or robbers. He also spoke of the ballot-box as a means of righting wrongs. The miners marched from the hall where the speech was made to compel a suspension of work at Powelton. There was no violence there, but twenty-five or thirty quiet workmen were frightened away by the demonstration, though there had been no demands made by them for higher wages. The threatening letters sent to non-strikers were deposited in Houtzdale Post Office after dark by parties unknown. The strike was characterized throughout by general turbulence and noise at night, insults to, and interference with, non-strikers, firing of guns, and roving crowds of idle men.

THE CENTENNIAL.

PROGRESS OF THE BUILDINGS—SITE FOR THE NEW-YORK STATE BUILDING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 30.—Messrs. Jackson S. Schultz, John Murdoch, Frank Leslie, A. B. Cornell, and Felix Campbell, members of the New-York State Advisory Board, visited this city to-day, and, in company with Gen. Hawley, President of the United States Centennial Commission, and Director General A. T. Goshorn, visited the Centennial buildings and grounds. They expressed themselves as highly pleased with the progress made in the construction of the buildings, and selected a site for the New-York State building. It is to be located near that of Great Britain, and the idea is to build it so as to properly express the position of the State in the Union.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BUFFALO, Sept. 30.—At the Republican County Convention held here to-day Sherman S. Rogers was nominated for State Senator. Mr. Rogers is a leading member of one of the first law firms in the city, and his election is very generally conceded by prominent Democrats.

SUICIDE OF A BUSINESS MAN.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 30.—William S. Wood, the President of the Greenfield Manufacturing Company, at Greenfield, Ind., committed suicide at the Union Depot Hotel, in this city, to-day. Financial troubles are given as the cause. He had his life heavily insured recently, and a note was found in his room stating that he had forged the names of some of his relatives on notes for $5,000.

A BOAT RUN DOWN—TWO LIVES LOST.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—A batteau containing Goddard Heiss, of Camden, William Randon, of this city, and a child four years of age, was run down by the sloop Henrietta, Capt. Gooden, in the Delaware below this city to-day. Mr. Randon and the child were drowned. Mr. Heiss clung to the anchor cable and thus saved himself.

THE LATE RAILROAD COLLISION.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—The Coroner commenced the inquest to-day in the case of the victims killed by the railway slaughter at Harrowgate. There was testimony elicited to the effect that the flagman was at his post, and that he had left the watch-box to signal the train. Owing to the sudden illness of one of the jurymen the inquest was adjourned until to-morrow.

EIGHT PERSONS DROWNED.

QUEBEC, Sept. 30.—During the late gale a fishing-boat was wrecked near St. Anne Des Monts, and her crew, named Laberge, (two brothers,) Wisabel, (father and two sons,) and Picaid, Fournier, and Cote, were drowned.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE TURKISH INSURRECTION.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE SERVIAN GOVERNMENT—AMBIGUOUS POLICY OF SERVIA.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Austrian Consul General at Belgrade has protested against an enactment which extends the time for payment of bills of exchange.

A Vienna dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* asserts that a ministerial crisis has already begun at Belgrade.

The *Morning Standard's* Vienna special reports that all the representatives of the foreign powers have demanded a cessation of the ambiguous policy of Servia. He also says the proposed occupation of the Island of Little Redoubt is looked upon as an indication of Turkey's intention to force an issue with Servia.

Le Temps, of Paris, says nothing is known in diplomatic circles of the alleged circular addressed by Turkey to the powers, complaining of the repeated violations of neutrality by Montenegro, and declaring a conflict inevitable if they continue. Nor is there any knowledge of the intended occupation of a portion of Servia by the Turkish troops.

The Vienna *Tagespresse* says the diplomatic agent of Servia has handed the foreign Ambassadors here a memorandum enumerating the Turkish violations of Servian territory.

SPAIN.

SENOR DE CASTILLO AND THE VATICAN—PROPOSED MARRIAGE OF ALFONSO WITH A GERMAN PRINCESS—MARAUDING COMMUNISTS.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—A letter in the *Times* this morning from Paris has the following: "An accredited opinion prevails in Madrid that Señor Canovas de Castillo is about to return to the Premiership. He is displaying marvelous activity in order to lead back a conciliation Cabinet. The reason of his refusal to reconstitute the Cabinet after winning a victory on the suffrage question was his engagement with the Vatican to restore the *Concordat*, in return for the establishment of a Papal Nuncio at Madrid, whereby to offset Papal influences in favor of the Carlists by interposing a provisional and more liberal Government. When the crisis with the Vatican threatened, he expected to free Spain from the religious difficulty. This solved, he hopes to return with such moderates as consent to a convocation of the Cortes by universal suffrage, and to reconcile Germany, which was offended by his attitude on the religious question, by advocating the marriage of King Alfonso with a German Princess. On the marriage question he will have to oppose not only those who oppose German influence, but the King's family and its partisans, who faver the Montpensier alliance."

A Madrid dispatch says a band of twenty-four Communists has appeared in Andalusia. They are marauding and endeavoring to cut the railway and telegraphic communications. The Government has dispatched a body of troops thither to hunt them down.

Official dispatches report that the Republican bands which had risen in the Sierra Morena, meeting with no support, have been obliged to disperse to avoid pursuit.

In consequence of the movements of the Government troops the Carlists have been compelled to withdraw their artillery from the positions near San Sebastian to Tolosa.

GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA.

THE BRITISH FORCE IN CHINESE WATERS.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The *Globe* this evening says there is no intention of immediately augmenting the China command. Should an increased number of vessels be required at a given point it would be easy to meet the emergency, temporarily, by withdrawing the vessels usually employed in the Straits or the Japanese divisions.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SHIPMENT OF GOLD TO NEW-YORK—CABLE TOLLS TO BE INCREASED—MARRIAGE OF MR. GLADSTONE'S SON.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The steam-ship Donau, of the North German Lloyd, which left Southampton yesterday for New-York, took £28,000 in gold.

The Anglo-American Telegraph Company announce to-day that on and after Monday next the tariff will be raised to four shillings (one dollar, gold,) per word.

Mr. W. H. Gladstone, member of Parliament, the eldest son of Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, has married Hon. Gertrude Stuart, youngest daughter of Lord Blantyre.

MARINE DISASTERS.

WRECK OF A BARK ON THE COAST OF HOLLAND—A SHIP DISABLED.

LONDON, Sept 30.—The new British bark President, Capt. Barker, from New-York Sept. 4, for Hamburg, with staves, dye-wood, and furniture-wood, has been lost on the coast of Holland. The crew were saved.

A dispatch from Rio Janeiro says: "The American ship Richard Busteed, Capt. Johnson, which sailed hence for Philadelphia, has put back leaky."

ITALY.

CONFERRING THE TITLE UPON CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY.

ROME, Sept. 30.—Cardinal McCloskey took possession of his title in the Church of Sancta Maria Supra Minervam at noon to-day. Many Italians and foreigners, especially Americans, witnessed the ceremony. Cardinal McClosky entered accompanied by thirty-seven Dominican fathers and several prelates. Approaching the altar, he pronounced a brief prayer and seated himself in the episcopal chair. Monsignor Cataldi then read the bull conferring the title, and the General of the Dominicans delivered an address. Cardinal McCloskey replied, and closed with a prayer. A te deum was then sung. Afterward the Cardinal received the spectators in the hall attached to the church.

TWO MEN KILLED AND SEVERAL WOUNDED.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Sept. 30.—By an explosion of gas in the Anchor Colliery, at Heckscherville, this morning, James Adams and Arthur Hunt were killed and Isaac Wilson was probably fatally wounded. Michael Butler and Peter Franks were severely injured about the head and body, and Moses James, a boy, was slightly burned. These men were on duty last night in the mine, and were ordered to leave by the fire-boss this morning, who began to clear the mine of the gas that had accumulated. The men refused to go out, and during the process of driving out the gas it exploded from the miners' lamps, with the above result.

THE EASTERN RAILROAD.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—A meeting of the Directors of the Eastern Railroad was held this afternoon, to receive the report of the Investigating Committee on the condition of the road. The committee made only a partial report, which was considered and acted on by the meeting, which then adjourned until Monday next. The resignation of Charles F. Hatch, General Manager of the road, was tendered and accepted by the board. It was understood that the report shows a loss of $8,262 on the passenger traffic for August, caused by the existence of the Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad, which occasioned a diminution of the sale of Lynn tickets. It was decided to abolish the ticket office on Washington street, and also the present free pass system, and that of a rebate on freight. It is reported that the Eastern and Boston and Maine Railroads have withdrawn from the through freight competing lines for Western through freight.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

FIRST DISCUSSION BETWEEN GEN. WOODFORD, OF NEW-YORK, AND GEN. TOM EWING—A LARGE MEETING IN A RAIN-STORM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SHAWNEE, Ohio, Sept. 30.—The first joint discussion between Gen. Woodford and Gen. Tom Ewing was held at this place, in Shawnee County, this evening. Shawnee is a small new town at the end of a railroad branch in the coal region. It has only a single telegraph wire and is quite an out-of-the-way place for an important political meeting, and the first discussion was fixed here only by accident. In spite of the disadvantages and a rainy afternoon and evening, an audience estimated at 900 was assembled. The speakers were an hour late, and in consequence the length of the speeches was reduced. Gen. Woodford made the opening speech, occupying three-quarters of an hour. Mr. Ewing followed, speaking one hour, and Gen. Woodford had a quarter of an hour to close. There was the best order and good feeling, and both speakers received close attention. Gen. Woodford acquitted himself with honor, and made a strong, clear speech, which left a fine impression. It is evident that the discussion will help the cause to which Gen. Woodford is devoting himself. To-morrow the meeting will be at Lancaster, Tom Ewing's home, and he will open the debate. The meeting will be in the afternoon and special trains will be run. A great meeting is anticipated.

THE CANAL FRAUDS.

ARRAIGNMENT OF SUPERINTENDENT KELLY FOR PERJURY AND CONSPIRACY.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 30.—John Kelly, Canal Superintendent, was arraigned this morning at the Superior Court, Criminal Term, before Judge Clinton, charged with perjury and conspiracy, jointly with Ellis Webster, D. Clinton Welch, and another, to both of which charges he pleaded not guilty. The charge of perjury is in substance in falsely swearing to an affidavit upon which he procured payment to himself of a certain sum of money from Ellis Webster for coal furnished the State in this city. The charge of conspiracy is the same as that preferred against Welch. Kelly was held to bail in $10,000 on the first charge, and in $5,000 on the second, George and Thomas Farthing, of this city, qualifying as his bondsmen.

LOUISIANA.

AN EFFORT TO CONSOLIDATE THE ANTI-DEMOCRATIC VOTE—THE "COLOR" LINE IN POLITICS TO BE ABANDONED.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 30.—A political correspondence will appear in to-morrow's papers between Chairman Packard, of the Republican State Committee, and A. H. Leonard, editor of the Shreveport *Times* and a Greeley Liberal leader. In his communication Mr. Packard remarks:

It is much desired that the liberal white element, properly outside of the Democracy, should consolidate with the colored voters. That liberal element will then be reinforced in numbers so as to be always able to maintain a party ascendency over the Democrats, and the colored men will be reinforced with intelligence sufficient to insure a wise and honest administration of parish and State officers, devolving upon them as a majority. But the fear of ostracism from the people has prevented such capable men as were or would have been tendered station from accepting nominations, while Republicans, when electing such as they were best able to command as candidates, were denounced for not electing better men. What a commentary on political justice! The colored elector is unwilling to leave his political organization to join the Democratic Party, so hostile to his interests; but his confidence and vote may be relied upon to reward those willing to promote his and the State's welfare, to the end that a Government honest and scrupulous to protect his person and property, in accordance with the National Republican purpose, may be secured. The business and agricultural interests demand the abandonment of the color line in politics and the consolidation of the anti-Democratic vote, white and black, to revive confidence and good feeling. Then indeed will there be peace and prosperity in Louisiana.

Mr. Leonard, replying, says:

If the Republican Party intends to carry into effect the principles announced in the declarations of its leaders, those leaders will, at the next session of the Assembly, aid in carrying them through, and thus secure the passage of all measures looking to reform. Peace and good government can be established without difficulty if leading men will only rise superior to mere partisan views. I will co-operate with any party and with all men honestly endeavoring to secure that result. I consider such a letter as that which I have had the pleasure of receiving from you a high compliment, and, while we may not be able to agree on all points, I shall certainly not regret our efforts to co-operate, if possible, and am persuaded some good will result therefrom.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 30.—The session of the Western New-York Methodist Episcopal Conference opened at 9 o'clock this morning at Asbury Church, Bishop Andrews presiding. Two hundred and thirteen members were present. Different subjects were discussed and the reports of the Presiding Elders read.

At the afternoon session Rev. C. C. McCabe, of Philadelphia, addressed the conference on the work of the Church Extension Society.

This evening addresses were made by Prof. Bridgman, of the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary of Lima, N. Y., and Rev. Dr. E. O. Havens, of the Syracuse University.

The conference will meet to-morrow for a business session.

HEAVY BANK DEFALCATION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 30.—An examination of the books of the Planters' National Bank reveals a defalcation of $105,000, taken during the last five years by the late teller, Louis Rehm. It will be remembered that Rehm recently robbed the bank safe of $100,000, and was apprehended before he could escape, and the money recovered. The examination that reveals the defalcation was then made. The loss amounts to thirty per cent. of the capital stock, and will fall on the stockholders only, the depositors being safe. The bank will go into liquidation.

CATTLE IN TEXAS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 30.—The Kansas City *Price Current* has information that there are now on the Upper Wichita and Brazos Rivers, in North-western Texas, over 70,000 head of cattle, about three-fourths of which have been recently driven up from the south-west part of the State on account of depredations by stock thieves and the general insecurity of such property in that section. These cattle are being held there for a market, and are in good order, grazing there being very fine.

THE AFFAIRS OF LEE & SHEPARD.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 30.—The committee appointed by the creditors of Messrs. Lee & Shepard reported to-day. The report showed that the total assets of the firm were $153,206 93; direct liabilities, $489,740 84; contingent liabilities, $135,537; gross liabilities, $625,277 84; net liabilities—that is, deducting the contingent liabilities, which will probably not fall upon the firm—$578,23) 84. Lee & Shepard make a proposition to pay twenty cents on the dollar, secured by notes on short terms without interest. The committee report the causes of disaster to the house as consisting in an excess of business expenses, the deterioration of stereotype plates, and the loan of credit. Several of the creditors wished security for the notes, and were willing to take fifteen cents cash. Messrs. Hurd & Houghton proposed that an assignment be made in order to realize cash. The meeting was postponed for two weeks in order to give the firm time to make a new proposition.

AFFAIRS AT FALL RIVER.

MILLS RESUMING WORK—LARGE MEETING OF OPERATIVES—A SUBSTITUTE PROPOSED FOR THE OBNOXIOUS SECTION IN THE EMPLOYERS' ULTIMATUM.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 30.—Everything here is quiet. There has been a decided change in affairs since yesterday. A large number went to work this morning, and others gave their respective mills notice they would resume work to-morrow. All the mills running have large additions to their force. Merchants' Mill started this morning for the first time. There is plenty of work in the spooling and carding rooms. The weavers continue to come in. The Richard Borden Mill is full in all its departments except the weaving; 850 looms are running, and this department is constantly being supplied. The Slade Mill is running 500 looms, and a number of their help have given notice of resumption to-morrow. The Durfee Mills have forty-eight spinners, and their weavers are coming forward rapidly. In fact all the mills have sufficient help, excepting in spinners and weavers, and some have turned away applicants for carding and spooling.

About 3,000 persons attended the operatives' mass-meeting in the park this afternoon. Rev. Jesse H. Jones spoke for an hour or more, counseling patience on the part of the operatives, and assuring them their cause was a righteous one and must prevail. A statement embodying the grievances of the operatives was read and unanimously adopted. It proposed arbitration for the settlement of all impending difficulties. It sets forth that the first section of the agreement proposed by the manufacturers will, if signed by us, deprive us of the exercise of one of the inalienable rights of every American citizen—the right to peaceably assemble, discuss our grievances, and take such joint action, not contrary to law, as members of an assembly may agree upon. To show our readiness to go to work on a fair basis we submit the following, to be substituted for the section referred to—26: "Having accepted the rate of wages, we agreed not to break our engagements at the command of others except we choose to do so, and we will seek for an abandonment of all violent and coercive measures on the part of any operative, or body of operatives, in deciding matters between us and our employers.

Sympathetic communications were read from various parts of New-England and New-York, and the meeting adjourned amid cheers and considerable excitement.

The mills generally report a perceptible increase in their help this afternoon, and that others have signed the agreement and will be on hand to-morrow. Everything passed off with the usual quietness, though slight difficulty was expected at the Merchants' Mill at noon. A force of Police was present, but was not needed, as no crowd collected. The military and entire Police force are still on duty.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S FARM.

SALE OF HIS BLOODED STOCK AT ST. LOUIS—THE FARM TO BE LET HEREAFTER.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 30.—The sale of President Grant's blooded stock took place at his farm, ten miles from this city, to-day, according to advertisements. The day was not very propitious and the attendance slim. The stock went at exceedingly low prices. Young Hambleton, a seven-year-old stallion, was knocked down for $300. A fine double team sold for $680. It was said to have been bid in for the President. The trotting mare Bessie Knox, for which the President paid $1,000, brought $200. Another trotting mare, Belle of St. Joe, was bid in for Gen. Grant for $1,000. The mare Vicksburg, ridden by Gen. Grant at Vicksburg, was knocked down at $56. About a dozen brood mares, mostly thoroughbreds, sold at from $45 to $85. The thoroughbred mare Flora, four years old, sold for $135. Frolic, a well-bred yearling, brought $262.

A number of mules and work-horses, harness, crops, agricultural implements, and in fact all the working machinery of the farm—which will be hereafter rented, the President having decided to make such a disposition of the property rather than run it himself—were sold.

The aggregate proceeds of the sale are not known yet, but it is very small, considering the real value of the property sold.

The mare Lady Morgan, one of the team for which the President paid $1,500, brought only $42 50. The stallion Claymore, formerly known as Peacemaker, was knocked down for $2,500. It is understood he was bought in for President Grant.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1—1 A. M.—The area of low barometer central in the lake region this morning has passed to the north-eastward into the Lower St. Lawrence Valley, and a second area of low barometer developed and is now central in the Ohio Valley. Rain has prevailed except in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, where clear or fair and warm weather continues. The barometer has risen in the North-west, with cooler weather and northerly winds. The rivers have fallen slightly at St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis, and Nashville.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle States, increasing cloudiness and rain, with easterly to southerly winds, lower temperature, and stationary or falling barometer.

For the lake region, rain and lower temperature, with brisk north-east to north-west winds and rising barometer, followed by clearing weather in the upper lake region.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy and cooler weather, with north to west winds and rising barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rain followed by partly cloudy and cooler weather, northerly to westerly winds, and rising barometer.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, clear or partly cloudy weather, southerly to westerly winds, slowly rising barometer, and stationary or slight fall of temperature.

Cautionary signals are ordered for Chicago, Milwaukee, Grand Haven, Alpena, Port Huron, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, Rochester, and Oswego.

MEETING OF EXPRESSMEN.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 30.—Representatives of the various express companies met here to-day to divide among their respective companies the territory recently abandoned by Wells, Fargo & Co., lying west of the Missouri and east of Ogden. The division was satisfactory but the boundaries of the territory allotted to each company have not transpired.

FATAL ACCIDENT—SHOT BY HIS FRIEND.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 30.—Henry B. Alden, Fishkill, son of H. A. Alden, President of the New-York Rubber Company, while hunting in the woods at that place this morning, was shot in the knee by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of his companion, George D. Kittridge. Although the limb was amputated soon after the occurrence, Alden died at 4 o'clock.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 30.—Formal notice was given this evening that the Bank of California will open Saturday morning next.

THE GUIBORD CASE.

MONTREAL, Sept. 30.—To-day Judge Johnson gave judgment dismissing the motion pressed by the Institut Canadien against the Cemetery St. Sulpice for it to show cause why it should not pay a fine of $2,000 for the non-burial of Guibord's remains, each party to pay their own costs.

THE CITY'S ALMONERS.

THE CHARITY COMMISSION EXAMINED.

MANAGEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION—TESTIMONY OF COMMISSIONER BAILEY, EX-COMMISSIONER LAIMBEER, AND WARDEN QUINN.

The Senate Special Committee of Investigation resumed its inquiry into the affairs of the Department of Public Charities and Correction yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Senators Booth and Tobey being present. The witnesses examined were President Bailey, of the department, ex-Commissioner Laimbeer, Warden Quinn, of the Tombs Prison, and Mrs. Frazer, the mother-in-law of Coroner "Dick" Croker. Ex-Collector Thomas Murphy and George B. Deane were among the gentlemen who visited the room during the sitting of the committee. The range of President Bailey's testimony was generally as to the executive management of the department, its expenditures, reforms, mismanagement, and the ways in which reform might be worked. Ex-Commissioner Laimbeer testified mainly, and with much warmth of feeling at times, as to the management and discipline of the department and institutions in its charge while he was a member of the board. Warden Quinn was examined specially with reference to certain "indulgences" permitted to prisoners in the Tombs, and particularly to Miss Carlotta Shotwell and Coroner Croker while they were prisoners. Mrs. Frazer very reluctantly testified regarding visits made by Croker to his house at night while in custody of a Deputy Sheriff, who, for peculiar reasons, failed to return him promptly to the Tombs when taken out daily to attend the inquest in the case of the man he was charged with having murdered.

TESTIMONY OF COMMISSIONER BAILEY.

President Isaac H. Bailey was first examined, and testified that he had been a member of the Board of Charities and Correction since December last. After stating the various negotiations as to the abandonment of the Park Hospital and the leasing of the Chambers street building, he said he thought the leasing of the latter building should have done away with the necessity for continuing the use of the Park Hospital. The board had had the matter brought to their attention by himself several times, but they refused to take any definite action on it; the Park Hospital had averaged about one patient a day since its condemnation as an unsafe building, and they are always transferred to Bellevue as soon as possible. With reference to the subject of contracts for prison labor at the Penitentiary the board had several times discussed the proposition, but were of the opinion that under the statute they were forbidden from making such contracts. In his judgment, however, a contract system for utilizing prison labor would be advisable; he was very desirous that it should be done, and there was a law introduced in the Legislature last Winter to repeal the prohibitory law, but nothing came of it; he had had some conversations with the shoe firm of Bigelow & Co., looking to a contract, but no result was reached, as the board had no power; and, in any event, the shoe business was very dull at that time, and it was difficult to make a contract; a census prepared by witness, and submitted to the committee, showed that there were in the Penitentiary at that time, on an average, 905 prisoners, of whom 130 or 140 were women; of the male prisoners, he was of the opinion that perhaps 700 might be made available for contract labor or other work. The alms-house contained few people capable of work; they do washing, scrubbing, and other light general duties. The work-house contained probably five hundred persons that could be employed. It contained about one thousand three hundred persons on an average, of whom six or seven hundred were distributed among the other institutions to do light service. He thought Commissioner Brennan's statement, made yesterday, that the Islands in the Winter contained from thirteen to fourteen thousand inmates and prisoners a pretty wide estimate. On July 1 there were 10,015 there. Carney & Arnold have at present the contract for furnishing meat to the department; the contract was terminable, at the option of the board, on thirty days' notice; they furnish rib beef and other good pieces at twelve cents a pound, and the commoner parts of beef at five and one-fourth cents; the board could, he thought, purchase coal at better advantage if they were allowed to purchase large quantities when the market price was low—say in the months of July and August; the department had laid in a good supply of coal this year—about ten thousand tons; the total estimate of expenditure for the department for the coming year was $1,370,640 76, but it was susceptible of some explanation, otherwise it might appear excessive; there was in this an item of $90,000 for out-door poor, and other like sums for other extraordinary purposes; one of the great reasons for the increase in this year's estimate over last year's was that the care and diet of the insane had been greatly improved; this improvement of care and diet was recommended and indorsed by the highest medical authority, after elaborate inquiry, and after demonstration had proved its effectiveness in the case of the insane; witness did not know by name one William Coughlin, who had been until recently a master blacksmith or keeper on the island.

Q.—Do you know anything of the levying of political assessments in the department to provide funds for the party? A.—I do not, and they never have been made to my knowledge.

Q.—Here is a notice which has been handed to me by one of your employes as having been handed to him. Have you ever seen such a paper before? [Paper examined by witness.] A.—This is the first document of the kind I have ever seen in my life.

The following is a copy of the document, which was handsomely printed on fine letter-paper:

TAMMANY HALL, NEW-YORK, September, 1875.

SIR: The Democratic Republican General Committee of New-York are much in want of funds to pay the legitimate and necessary expenses of the coming State and County elections, to be held in November ensuing; and request from you, for that purpose, a contribution of $18. By paying that amount to the collector, Mr. John D. Newman, at your earliest convenience, you will greatly oblige.

Yours, truly and respectfully,

JOHN KELLY, Chairman, No. 117 Nassau street.

Edward J. Fitzpatrick, John J. Gorman, Thomas Dunlap, Edward D. Gale, Henry H. Porter, James Daly, Finance Committee, 1875.

ABRAM S. HEWITT,

Chairman Democratic Republican General Committee.

Alfred T. Ackert, William H. Quincey, Thomas L. Feitner, Leo C. Dessar, Secretaries.

Q—What is the name of the superintendent of stables? A.—E. C. Croker, I believe.

Q.—Do you know what connection he is of the Coroner? A.—I don't know, but I understand he is the Coroner's father.

Q.—Do you know whether or not he personally discharges his duties? A.—Oh, yes; he is a very industrious man, is a good judge of horses, and is a very useful employe.

Q.—What is the cost per head of maintaining the people under the custody or care of the board? A.—I can state generally and tolerably accurately. At the Alms-house they cost twelve and one-half cents per head per day; at the hospitals, Bellevue and Charity, fifty cents a head; at the Lunatic Asylum about fifty cents; I cannot say how that compares with the cost at the State institutions, but we give our insane under the new dietary very nice food with relishes for breakfast and supper and so forth, and I am convinced it is a very judicious expenditure.

Q.—What have you to suggest at to means of improving the efficiency of the department? A.—One great desideratum is the repeal of that statute which prohibits us from making contracts for convict labor; I tried to get some action on the subject last Winter in Albany, and I think I wrote to Mr. Booth about the bill, introduced by Mr. Daly, I think, for that object, but I received a note from the Executive Department stating that lobbying at Albany was no part of the functions of the board, and there the matter dropped; I speak to you as legislators, also, to see if something cannot be done to relieve merchants of the present complicated course of filing bonds and justifying sureties when they enter or offer to make contracts for furnishing supplies to the board; the present tedious system deters the better class of firms from dealing with us at all, unless the contracts are for very large amounts, and is nothing more nor less than a premium for the

"middlemen;" let it be simplified and the better class of dealers will come in.

AN EX-COMMISSIONER'S STORY.

William Laimbeer, ex-Commissioner and former President of the board, was next examined. At first he objected very strenuously to being examined, and asked the committee to relieve him, saying that he did not come voluntarily, and desired that his mouth might be allowed to remain closed. After some explanation as to the kind of information required of him, he acquiesced and testified substantially as follows:

There had been efforts made by various parties to contract for labor of the prisoners on the island or within the jurisdiction of the department, and the propositions would be found on file in the department offices; they were sent in on invitation of the board, and he thought they ranged in bids of from thirty to fifty-five cents a day for the labor; the average would be probably thirty-five or forty cents; the board was a unit upon the question for the labor, and the papers, at Mr. Bowen's suggestion, were sent to the Board of Aldermen for confirmation; they took no action, and witness understood that they thought it would be unjust to enter into competition with the honest working men of the City.

Q.—Would it be, in your opinion, profitable? A.—I believe so, and as a guarantee of that I stated to the Mayor and the Controller, as well as to our own board, that I would agree to turn into the Treasury $75,000 a year, and that I would deposit security in $100,000 agreeing to make good any deficiency below that amount; it could be done at an expense of $25,000 for the erection of a building for the workshops; the average of persons in charge of the department is from 9,000 to 10,000; I went to the Kings County Penitentiary and found that they had some 400 men under contract; I also saw the Superintendent of the New-Jersey State Prison, where 500 men were under contract; Bigelow & Co. were the contractors; our idea was to contract for some 300 or 350 men, and to accumulate the long-term men in the shops as they came to our jurisdiction; they were willing to employ from 500 to 600 men, which the department could always furnish and have plenty of help left for their own necessary work; this other work about all these improvements on the Island that they talk about here is all bosh; they have just a few men scattered all over the Island, but, out of deference to Mr. Bowen, I never interfered; as to the purchase of coal for the department, I think it could be purchased cheaper in the months of July and August, the same as I purchase my own coal; it could be made a great saving; as to the issues of coal made to the out-door poor I examined into that matter. The tickets were obtained for Mr. Kellock and issued, and there was no one to see that the proper weight was given, and no one knew how many families were actually in existence of those that purported to be receiving coal. I found that quite a "trade" had been done that way, and one man was dismissed promptly for it. I believe this delivery of coal to the poor as it has been done, and is done, is a regular swindle. In Atwood's case I found that there was not a single load of coal that had been weighed.

Mr. Laimbeer, in reply to further questioning, said he thought when he was a member of the board they had reduced expenses too much, and the best evidence of it was the fact that there was $122,000 in the treasury when he left it; he did not know about the availability of putting a night patrol on the island to keep away thieves; he thought they would have to change the character of the class of keepers. He knew that it was his experience that the keepers, while he was there, were the —— scoundrels that ever lived, and that opinion was the result of investigation. Their compensation was large enough, better than that of the average of working men, and quite enough for better keepers than they are. He thought they were the same in the Tombs and at the Police Court prisons, and he had found one case where a keeper compelled a man to pay $10 to avoid being put in the "black hole." He was discharged, of course. Corporation Counsel Smith at the time gave his opinion to the board that prison labor contracts could be legally made by the board, but, upon subsequent inquiry, he gave an opinion adverse to his first one, having learned of this prohibitory statute. Mr. Laimbeer then stated that the great reason why he wanted to have prisoners and others employed was this: He at one time sent for the foreman of the Work-house, Mr. Keegan, and told him to get ten or twelve of the boys and put them to work in the shoe shops, and to report progress in two weeks. At the end of that two weeks those boys made shoes that were better than those purchased by the department from Bigelow or any other contractor. Those boys are making shoes now on the Island, and make excellent work.

Mr. Laimbeer to Mr. Davenport—I think the Department could be as efficiently and as economically managed by one Commissioner as by three, if you give the Commissioner some superintendents, unless the three Commissioners devote all their time to their official duties; the position needs all their time; it requires one daily to visit the Islands, one to visit the prisons in the city, and one to attend to the office matters—all the time if the duties they undertake are properly discharged. As to the schoolship I have always been opposed to it; the expense of maintaining it was something like $20,000.

Q.—What becomes of the boys after they leave the school-ship? A.—I think seven-tenths of them go to the devil. Let me illustrate: I was on the ship with some friends once and called out seven boys and asked them what they were committed for. One said, 'for tapping a till;' another, "for picking a pocket;" another, "for sleeping out o'nights," and so on, each for a different and special offense or moral failing. I found that there was not one of those boys, knowing but one bad trick when he went up there, who, when he left, had not learned all the bad tricks of the others. Why, they talk about nothing else, and actually practice upon each other, and three-fourths of their time was spent in studying rascality and deviltry, and how they are to get along when they leave there. Not one of them learns how to sew a pair of trousers. My idea is to build a shop of the stone that can be quarried on the islands, and put the boys to work, some to make pails, some to make brooms, some to make brushes, and all useful articles such as are now bought by the department from contractors who make them in other prisons, and then sell them to us to be used in our prisons.

Mr. Bailey said his prejudices against the schoolship were not so violent as Mr. Laimbeer's. The remark he makes as to the seven boys is applicable to every penal institution. Prisoners will teach their vices to each other everywhere. On board the school-ship they have no regular employment—that was the trouble. The cost of maintaining the schoolship was about $30,000 a year; $12,000 for salaries and $18,000 for maintenance.

Mr. Laimbeer—She cost $30,000 to repair, and was originally built for $13,000, and she is a tub, if there ever was a tub afloat.

Mr. Bailey—Well, we have got the ship now and she has been paid for. Now in regard to this matter of the out-door poor coal deliveries; Mr. Laimbeer gave me a man when I was appointed to attend to the weighing of the coal, and I am quite as alive to the possibilities of fraud as any man. The system of out-door-poor visitors was fraught with fraud all the way through; these out-door-poor visitors were men appointed under the system which he criticises and cannot but be subject to great abuses. I went to the Police Board and asked them to appoint men for visiting duty, and told them they could not put Policemen to any other such useful service as by letting them go around and see who were the poor and worthy in their districts. That was Police duty, and thus one department would aid the other. Of course they always made the objection, "Oh, we shall be employing the men and they will be doing your service," which is a very narrow objection. But it was tried in three precincts and worked very successfully. I shall urge that method as long as I am a Commissioner, but it is the most difficult thing in the world to introduce any reform in the municipal departments of New-York, especially in reform which contemplates doing away with patronage.

At this point Mr. Bailey received from his clerk some papers showing that one William Coughlin was appointed a keeper in 1868, detailed as master blacksmith in 1872, and removed from the department Sept. 7, 1875. This man was a very ingenious mechanic, and had invented many useful appliances and improvements which had been adopted by the board, but it is understood he was summarily discharged without any charges whatever of improper conduct or neglect of duty being made against him.

WARDEN QUINN'S TESTIMONY.

Warden John Quinn, of the Tombs Prison, was next called to testify. He said the force of the attachés at the Tombs consisted of fourteen Keepers, two Clerks, three Matrons, a Warden, and a Deputy Warden. After some minor questioning Mr. Davenport asked him: Do you know of any instance where prisoners have been taken out of the Tombs, either by day or night, without a proper order from a court, the District Attorney, or a Coroner? A.—There has been no case of that kind since I have been Warden.

Q.—Do you remember the case of Miss Shotwell? A.—I do.

Q.—Was she ever taken out of the prison without such an order, by day or by night? A.—Never.

Q.—Were you ever spoken to on that matter by any one of the Commissioners, of either the present or the old board? A.—I don't remember it.

Q.—Did you ever tell Commissioner Laimbeer you had received instructions to take Miss Shotwell from the Tombs? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was Coroner Croker, while confined for murder, ever taken from the Tombs without such an order? A.—Never, except on the order of the District Attorney or a Coroner, and only then when accompanied by a Deputy Sheriff. I go through the prison three or four times a day, and always through "Murderers' Row;" sometimes I go through the prison as late as 10 or 11 o'clock at night; I do that three or four times a week sometimes; I frequently saw him after 8 or 9 o'clock at night while he was confined there; he was in the Tombs from Nov. 14 to Dec. 12, 1874.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with Mr. Laimbeer about Miss Shotwell? A.—Yes. As I now recollect it he told me there was an article prepared, to be published in some paper, about my treatment of her; I said to Mr. Laimbeer that a prisoner that Thurlow Weed furnished counsel for I could afford to be lenient with, and give her good treatment in prison.

A.—Did you say she had been taken out on the request of Commissioner Stern? A.—No such statement was ever made by me, and no such request.

Q.—How often was Croker taken out? A.—About six times, I think, and every time on the order of the Coroner or the District Attorney. Sometimes he returned late from court, and once he came in about 10 or 11 o'clock at night. He had been taken by the Deputy Sheriff who had him in charge from the court to his house, as the Coroner's wife was quite sick. I learned that after his return to the prison that night. Sometimes when he was being brought back from court the Deputy would take him to a restaurant for dinner; he was never out all night, and when he was returned late it was on the Deputy Sheriff's responsibility; I am only responsible for the keeping of prisoners when they are delivered to me, and when they are taken out on proper authority, I have no further responsibility until they come back; the Deputies who had charge of him were Coughlin and Daly; they also take all prisoners to Sing Sing Prison from the City Prison; I know of no compensation ever having been given or offered to them for allowing prisoners to remain a few days in the Tombs before their removal to Sing Sing; I have myself interceded with the Sheriff, at the request of prisoners' friends, that the prisoner be allowed to remain over a few days.

CORONER CROKER'S MOTHER-IN-LAW.

Mrs. Catharine Fraser was next called. She testified that she lived at No. 205 East Thirty-ninth street, and was the mother-in-law of Coroner Croker; Coroner Croker visited the house on several occasions during the evening at the time he was under confinement in the Tombs; witness saw him there on two occasions; he never remained all night; there were sometimes some gentlemen there to see him; witness could not remember seeing him more than twice; he remained a few hours each time; witness was quite sure he was not at home all night; there was no reception held there when he came; Deputy Sheriff Daly was with him on each occasion; there might have been another Deputy also, but witness did not know of it.

Commissioner Laimbeer again took the stand and testified: The history of this Shotwell question here is simply this: I was informed by a gentleman of this City whom everybody would know if I should name him, that this man Quinn had taken this woman Shotwell out of the Tombs to go shopping and to restaurants; I told him I hardly believed it, that I had taken a good deal of trouble to vindicate this man, and that I didn't think he would deceive me like that; I made a note of it, and afterward asked Quinn why he had taken this woman out. He said he had done it, and that he had done so by authority of Commissioner Stern. I told him never to do it again unless on authority of the full board. "Well, Sir," said he, "I may mention that Mr. Weed has interceded for this woman, and that was one reason why I did it." At that time he did not deny having done it.

After Warden Quinn had put in the hands of the committee the various orders on which Croker had on every occasion been taken from the Tombs, the committee adjourned until Tuesday next at 10:30 A. M.

THE PENITENTIARY INVESTIGATED.

THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE VISIT BLACKWELL'S ISLAND—TESTIMONY OF THE OFFICIALS—DRUNKENNESS THE FATHER OF CRIME.

The Assembly Committee on Crime met yesterday at the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. Messrs. Campbell and Hess were the only members in attendance. John M. Fox, prison Warden, was examined and stated that he was appointed to his present position last January. There were at present 911 persons in the Penitentiary, of whom 154 were females, and this was about twenty-five more prisoners than last year. The greater number of criminals, under his charge, were between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five, and under the statute no one but a person of over sixteen years could be sent there. Upon a reference to the books he found that Jennie Lewis, Nicolas Havery, David Pender, John McMahon, James Nolan, and Robert Nolan were committed under that age.

Mr. Townsend said his object in producing this testimony was to show that there was no effort made by the committing magistrates to ascertain the age of prisoners, and that they only guessed at it.

Mr. Fox, continuing, described the varied experiences of a criminal when received in the Penitentiary, and was in favor of separating young criminals from old and hardened ones. To this end he deemed the construction of other workshops and dormitories a necessity. His salary was $1,650 a year, without rations, and the three classes of keepers received respectively $600, $730, and $900 a year. He narrated the daily habits and method of life of the prisoners, and gave the opinion, as the result of experience, that many criminals who periodically returned to the institution would be reformed if a proper provision was made for them when they were discharged. Intoxication was the father of criminals, and the prisoners themselves deemed it a curse. There were but nine escapes since his connection with the department, and as to improvements which might be suggested he would recommended the providing of trades for the young, thus enabling them to earn an honest livelihood.

Jennie Lewis, who was sentenced to two years for false pretences, on the 15th of September, represented herself as only fifteen years of age. She said her counsel suggested that she be sent to the House of Refuge, but Judge Sutherland insisted upon sending her to the Penitentiary.

Daniel H. Kitchen, physician in charge of the Island institutions, gave evidence respecting the medical treatment of prisoners in the Penitentiary. He had a large corps of assistants, and they were fully capable of attending to the number of cases which ordinarily came under their care. He attributed the majority of criminal cases to drunkenness, and he inveighed against the insufficiency of the sentence which consigned the inebriate to but ten days' imprisonment in the Work-house. He had seen men return to the hospital three and five times in a year with delirium tremens, and he believed their punishment should be proportioned to the frequency of the offense. Upon searching prisoners in the Work-house they found on their persons about ten gallons of whisky a month, and an analysis showed that it was largely composed of fusil oil. It was a narcotic which poisoned the blood and produced delirium tremens. The remedy he suggested was the increase of licenses to $500 a year and a proper supervision of liquor saloons. He believed intemperance to be a habit, not a disease, and that the removal of the temptation would remove the evil.

James Douglas, a keeper, was examined in relation to the workings of the department, and gave evidence corroborative of the Warden's.

Robert Nolan, a boy fourteen years old, who was sentenced for burglary in the third degree, stated that he informed the authorities in the Court of General Sessions at the time of his trial that he was only fourteen years old, and nevertheless he was sent to the Penitentiary instead of the House of Refuge. He had served a former term in the Penitentiary for till-tapping.

Robert Suffrage, a prisoner, also gave evidence to the effect that he was only fifteen years of age, and had told the fact to the Clerk of the General Sessions. From his own statement he is a confirmed young scoundrel. He has been engaged in picking pockets since he was nine years old, and was a spy for burglars. He has been associated with the worst criminals in the City, one of whom, named Ross, is in custody for murder, and is ignorant of a moral impulse or emotion.

Charles Robb, a night watchman, and Ellen Howell, who has charge of the female department, gave evidence of the same purport as that which was given by Warden Fox. Amy Wilson, Mary E. Howard, and Annie, who are in prison for varied terms, detailed the circumstances connected with their arrest and conviction, and the meeting was adjourned until this morning.

THE PAPER MONEY OF THE REVOLUTION.

Gen. C. W. Darling, of New-York, has furnished us with the following interesting facts relating to paper currency in the United States during the Revolutionary period, which have been condensed by him from historical records found at the Bibliothèque, in Geneva, Switzerland, bearing date 1794:

Congress in 1775 issued bills to carry on the war, as money then could neither be borrowed nor raised by taxation. The first emissions had no other effect upon commerce than to drive the specie from circulation, but when the paper substituted for specie had, by repeated emissions, increased the sum in circulation much beyond the usual sum of specie, the bills began to lose their value. From the year 1775 to 1781 this depreciating paper currency was almost the only medium of trade. It supplied the place of specie, and enabled Congress to support a numerous army, until the sum in circulation amounted to $200,000,000. In 1781 the merchants and brokers in the Southern States, apprehensive of the approaching fate of the currency, pushed immense quantities of it suddenly into New-England, made vast purchases of goods in Boston, and immediately the bills vanished from circulation. To attempt to fix the value of money while streams of bills were incessantly flowing from the Treasury of the United States, was as ridiculous as an effort to dam up the cataracts of Niagara. Industry likewise greatly suffered by the flood of money which had deluged the States; the price of produce had risen in proportion to the quantity of money in circulation and the demand for the commodities of the country. This made the acquisition of money easy, and indolence and luxury, with their train of desolating consequences, spread themselves among all descriptions of people.

As soon, however, as hostilities between Great Britain and America were suspended the scene was changed, and within two years from the close of the war a scarcity of money was the general cry. The merchants found it impossible to collect their debts and make punctual remittances to their creditors in Great Britain, and the consumers were driven to the necessity of retrenching their superfluities in living, and of returning to their ancient habits of industry and economy. The States then commenced to emit bills of credit as a substitute for specie to supply the deficiency of a medium, notwithstanding the fact that the Continental bills afforded a recent example of the ill effects of such an expedient. Pennsylvania first adopted this system, and the faith of that wealthy State was pledged for the redemption of the whole issue at its nominal value, yet the advantages of specie as a medium of commerce, especially as an article of remittance to London, soon made a difference of ten per cent. between the bills of credit and specie.

North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia had recourse to the same expedient to supply themselves with money, not reflecting that industry, frugality, and good commercial laws are the only means of turning the balance of trade in favor of a country, and that this balance is the only permanent source of solid wealth and ready money. The bills they emitted expelled almost all the circulating cash from the States, lost a great part of their nominal value, impoverished the merchants, and embarrassed the planters. The State of Virginia tolerated a base practice among the inhabitants of cutting the coin to prevent it from leaving the State. A silver dollar was usually cut in five pieces, and each piece passed for a quarter, so that the person who cut it gained one-fifth. Maryland escaped the calamity of a paper currency. The House of Delegates brought forward a bill for the emission of bills of credit to a large amount, but the Senate firmly and successfully resisted the pernicious scheme.

New-Jersey, being situated between two of the largest commercial cities in America, was completely drained of specie, and this State also issued a large sum in bills of credit, which served to pay the interest of the public debt; but the currency depreciated as in the other States. Rhode Island exhibited a melancholy proof of that licentiousness and anarchy which always follow a relaxation of moral principle. In a rage for supplying the State with money, the Legislature passed an act for making £100,000 in bills, a sum much more than sufficient for a medium of trade in that State, even without any specie. A legal tender of a most extraordinary nature was created, and an act passed ordaining that if any creditor should refuse to take their bills for any debt whatsoever, the debtor might lodge the sum due with a Justice of the Peace, who should give notice of it in the public papers, and if the creditor did not appear to receive the money within six months from the date of the first notice, his debt should be forfeited. The inevitable consequence was that their money rapidly depreciated, business almost totally ceased, confidence was lost, and the State was thrown into confusion at home, and execrated abroad.

Massachusetts had the good fortune amid her political calamities to prevent an emission of bills of credit.

New-Hampshire made no paper, but in the distresses which followed her loss of business after the war the Legislature made horses, lumber, and most articles of produce a legal tender in the fulfillment of contracts. A similar law prevailed in Massachusetts, and in Connecticut it was optional with the creditor either to imprison the debtor or take land on execution, at a price to be fixed by three disinterested freeholders, provided no other means of payment appeared to satisfy the demand. The fact, however, must not be overlooked, that while the most flourishing commercial States introduced a paper medium to the great injury of honest men, a bill for the emission of paper in Connecticut, where there was very little specie, could never command more than one-eighth of the votes of the Legislature.

The Legislature of New-York, a State that had the least necessity for making paper money, as her commercial advantages always furnished her with specie sufficient for a medium, issued a large sum in bills of credit, which supported their value better than the currency of any other State. Still the paper raised the value of specie, and this difference of exchange between paper and specie ever exposes commerce to most of the inconveniencies resulting from a depreciated medium. Such is the history of paper money in the olden time—a miserable substitute for real coin, in a country where the reins of government are too weak to compel the fulfillment of public engagements.

A PERSISTENT BEGGAR.

MARK TWAIN RELATES HIS EXPERIENCES WITH A PROFESSOR OF THE ART.

"Mark Twain," in a letter to the Hartford *Courant*, relates his experiences with a "Professor" of the begging art, and offers a solicitor for a Southern educational project a first-rate opportunity to prove the merits of his cause. He says:

To the Editor of the Courant:

SIR: I have been unjust to a stranger to-day, or unfaithful to my duty as a citizen, I cannot yet determine which. I wish now to right that stranger if I have wronged him, and I wish also to retrieve my citizenship.

Here are the facts in the case: Yesterday evening while I was at dinner a card was brought to me bearing the inscription, "Prof. A—— B——." I said, "I do not know the Professor; ask him to excuse me; and if he should chance to call again, tell him to drop me a line through the Post Office and state his business." [Experience has taught me that strangers never call upon a man with any other design than to sell him a lightning-rod; and experience has also taught me that if you suggest the post to these parties, they respect your sagacity and do not trouble you any more.] But the Professor called again this morning at 10 o'clock, and sent up a couple of documents—documents so conspicuously dirty that it would be only fair and right to tax them as real estate. One of these papers was a petition for aid to establish a school in a Southern State, the petitioner justifying his appeal upon the ground that he had suffered for his Union sentiments in that State during the war. The supplication was signed, "A—— B——, late candidate for the Legislature of" (said State.) It seemed to me that of all the mild honors I had ever heard of men claiming, that of defeated candidate for legislative distinction was certainly the mildest.

Peering into the dirt of this paper, I perceived through the rich gloom a string of names, with "$10," "$20," "$50," "$100," and other sums, set opposite them. Several were well-known Hartford names, others were familiar New-York names. A few seemed to be autograph signatures, the rest not. "Hon." Peter Cooper was down for a generous sum; so also was "Hon." W. C. Bryant—both in a foreign hand. Just think of the idea of trying to add dignity to the old poet's name by sticking that paltry "Hon." to it!

I turned to the late candidate's other soiled document. It was a letter-sheet with half a dozen grimy "notices" from village newspapers pasted on it. These were all highly complimentary to "Hon." A—— B——, "the great English elocutionist and reader." [There was also gratuitous mention of the smallness of one of the audiences he had enchanted—a remark which might as well have been left out.]

I said to myself: Last night this person was "Prof." A—— B——; in his petition he is "late candidate" for a Legislature; when he travels as the great English elocutionist he is "Hon." A—— B——; what he is Professor of does not appear; he does not account for his title of "Hon.," for merely running for that dazzling legislative position does not confer the title; he could not have brought it from England, for only certain officials and the younger sons of noblemen are permitted to use it there, and if he belonged in either of those lists he is not the person to forget to mention it. About this time my cold in the head gave my temper a wrench, and I said: "Go and tell the Professor I don't wish to invest in his educational stock."

Now, there is where I acted precipitately, and failed of my duty either as a citizen or toward this stranger. I ought to have looked into his case a little. By jumping to the conclusion that he was a fraud, I may possibly have wronged him. If he is a fraud I ought to have proved it on him and exposed him, that being the plain duty of a citizen in such cases.

Very well. Having committed this error I now wish to retrieve it; so I make the following proposition to Mr. A—— B——, to wit: That he send me that list of names again, so that I can write to the parties and inquire if they ever gave those sums, and if they did, what proofs they had of A—— B——'s worthiness; that he refer me to reputable persons in that Southern State, to the end that I may inquire of them concerning his history there, (not that I wish to inquire into his "late candidacy," for I think that when a man has unsuccessfully aspired to be a legislator, and is capable of mentioning it where people could not otherwise find it out, he is manifestly telling the petrified truth;) that he refer me to a trustworthy authority who can inform me how he got the title of "Professor," how he got the title of "Hon.," and what the name of his English birthplace is, so that I can have his parish register examined. These data being furnished me, and I finding by means of them that A—— B—— is not an impostor, I will take stock in his school, and also furnish him a certificate of character which shall be signed by some of the best men of Hartford—a certificate which shall far out-value his present lame documents.

But if A—— B——'s references shall fail to establish his worthiness, I will publish him and also try to procure his arrest as a vagrant.

I will assist A—— B—— all I can, by inclosing copies of this article to Mr. Austin Dunham, Mr. William E. Dodge, Mr. Bryant, Mr. Peter Cooper, Messrs. Arnold, Constable & Co., and other parties in his list, (including the officials of the Southern city he mentions,) to the end that they may quickly testify in his favor if they can. [I remember, now, that A—— B—— called on me just a year ago, and that he was *then* adding to his name the imperishable glory of "late candidate," &c.]

MARK TWAIN.

BIRTH AND DEATH IN A RAILWAY CAR.

From the London Globe, Sept. 18.

An inquiry was held last night at the Coroner's Court for St. Pancras, as to the death of Julia Wyatt, aged seventeen, who, while traveling with her husband, gave birth to a child and subsequently died in a railway carriage on the London and North-western Railway. Mr. John Wyatt, the husband of deceased, an American, said his wife was also an American, and they had left New-Jersey in the White Star Line steamer Republic, arriving in Liverpool on Tuesday evening last. He was aware of his wife's state before leaving America, and consulted a medical gentleman in reference to her traveling. He said she might suffer from sickness, but he did not apprehend any other danger. They arrived in Liverpool at 6 P. M. on Tuesday, and left at 11:50 the same night for London in a third-class carriage. The deceased had been exceedingly unwell, and had not eaten any food for two or three days before their arrival, but at Liverpool she was enabled to take a little toast and tea. They were coming to London to visit some friends, and knowing no one at Liverpool, deceased, as well as he, were desirous of getting on to town. On reaching Watford the deceased became very ill. He informed the guard, and asked him to take her out and send for a doctor, but the guard said while they were sending for a doctor the train would be at Euston, where medical advice could be immediately obtainable. They arrived at Euston about 5:30 A. M., and deceased was at once attended to by a lady connected with the first-class waiting-room. The child when born was dead. A doctor was sent for but did not arrive till 6:30, and deceased died soon after. He did not stay in Liverpool to give deceased rest, because he was short of money, and did not know where to go. Dr. J. Thompson, of Oakley square, said he saw deceased at 6:30 on Wednesday morning. She was lying on a seat in a third-class railway carriage. She had given birth to a child, which was dead, and was in a very exhausted state, too bad to be removed. He attended to her and administered stimulants, but she died in about an hour from exhaustion. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

Kiernan's Wall Street News Agency yesterday received a dispatch stating that the San Francisco Stock Board has established the following prices for the leading stocks as a basis upon which all contracts made prior to the panic must be adjusted on twenty per cent. margin: Virginia Consolidated, $260; Exchequer, $150; Savage, $74; Chollar Potosi, $61; Yellow Jacket, $60; California, $55; Segregated Belcher, $60; Sonerman, $45; Best & Belcher, $40; Hale & Norcross, $34; Bullion, $35; Raymond & Ely, $32; Eureka Consolidated, $25; Crown Point, $22; Justice, $21; Belcher, $20.

LAW REPORTS.

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.

PROMPT ACTION TO ENFORCE THE LAWS RECOMMENDED—MORE THAN TWENTY INDICTMENTS FOR MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

The Grand Jury came into court yesterday and presented a number of indictments and a presentment which will be found below. Having transacted all the business before them, the Grand Jury was discharged by Recorder Hackett, who congratulated them on the satisfactory manner in which they had disposed of the large number of cases before them—the largest ever presented to any Grand Jury—and tendered them the thanks of the court. The following is the presentment:

To the Honorable the Recorder of the City and County of New-York:

At the termination of their duties during this September, A. D. 1875, Term of the Court of General Sessions, the Grand Jury, by this presentment, would respectfully call your attention, and all other authorities having jurisdiction, to the following statement of facts, with full confidence that prompt action will be taken to enforce existing laws, or, if these are insufficient, to secure the enactment of others in order to remedy the evils of which we now complain:

First—The alarming increase of crime in this community, especially of murder, robbery, and burglary, has engaged our earnest consideration. Under our oaths we have been obliged to indict more than twenty persons for murder in the first degree, and citizens have come to feel that in consequence of the inefficiency of the Police force, as at present constituted, they are not secure in the possession of either life or property. Cool and deliberate murders are committed, and the guilty perpetrators escape without detection or punishment.

Second—A large proportion of the criminals indicted for violation of law have been clearly proved to have been under the influence of intoxicating liquors when the crimes were committed by then. The State has enacted salutary laws regulating licenses to sell liquors, yet the evidence presented before us clearly shows that they are not wisely or properly enforced. We do find that the Board of Excise Commissioners have permitted large numbers of improper persons to sell spirituous liquors without license or arrest, and that these places are notorious as the usual resorts of thieves, prostitutes, gamblers, and vagrants. We find an entire want of harmony and combined action between the Excise Board and the Commissioners of Police, the latter board having no list from the Excise Board of the places to which license has been granted or refused.

Third—Another important reason for the increase of crime in this community arises largely from this statement presented to us: that when arrests have been made by the Police authorities of gamblers caught in the very act, with their implements and money on the tables; of men guilty of a violation of the Excise laws, and of others keeping disorderly and improper houses, that in a large number of cases, when brought before some of the Police Justices, even where the evidence of their crimes was full and complete, they have been promptly discharged from arrest or held to answer on small and insufficient bail, often in a sum not exceeding $100 in amount, and to such an extent has this been carried that it has made the Police largely indifferent to the discharge of their proper duties.

Fourth—Our attention has been called to the incumbered condition of the piers and streets of this City by parties occupying them in the direct violation of the City ordinances; we do therefore request that the proper authorities having supervision enforce existing laws regulating the same. In conclusion we would through your honorable court, most earnestly urge upon the people who are alone the true source of power in the State, a more faithful and diligent discharge of their own peculiar duties and responsibilities. Magistrates and other officials elected or appointed to enforce the laws are entitled to, and should receive encouragement and support in every endeavor made by them to enforce the law, rather than the cold indifference or captious criticism which too often awaits them. When citizens, either male or female, know of violations of law, the course of justice will be promoted if they would give their aid and assistance by informing the proper authorities of such facts, and by giving the evidence before the courts which they may possess in order to convict and punish criminals, rather than suffer criminals to escape because such a course of action might involve the necessity of personal sacrifice or trouble. Such a discharge of duty by the people would largely assist faithful and true men holding offices of honor, responsibility, and trust, for magistrates and rulers are only powerful when they are supported and sustained by those whose servants they are to execute the laws.

COURT NOTES.

Nathan B. Hale and Dennis McMahon, creditors of the Bank of California, who have attached property of that corporation in this State, have commenced suits against the bank, and yesterday obtained from Judge Donohue orders of publication.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions yesterday presented an indictment for assault and battery against Alonzo Bliss, who assaulted Mr. Frederick A. Schwab, dramatic editor of THE TIMES in Booth's Theatre during the engagement of Barry Sullivan.

On the application of President Matsell, of the Police Board, Judge Donohue granted an order yesterday requiring Col. James E. Kerrigan to appear before the board at 1 o'clock this afternoon, as a witness in the case of Capt. John H. McCullagh, or, in default, to be punished for contempt of court, and fined $50.

Leroy Knight held a mortgage for $50,000 on the residence and grounds of the fugitive Henry W. Genet, at the north-east corner of Fifth avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street. In a foreclosure suit begun by Mr. Knight in the Supreme Court, judgment for the plaintiff was entered yesterday.

Francis Leonard, charged with being one of three highwaymen who, on the night of the 15th of August, assaulted Peter Smith, of No. 56 East Seventy-ninth street, robbing him of his gold watch, chain, and locket, valued at $145, was tried before Recorder Hackett yesterday. After several hours' deliberation the jury failed to agree upon a verdict, and were discharged.

Judge Donohne yesterday granted an application of John Baird, Receiver of the Commercial Warehouse Company, to extend the time of his filing his statement from the 1st inst., to the 15th proximo, Mr. Baird having made affidavit that a statement could not be filed before the latter date on account of necessary delay in receiving reports from agents of the company in Havana and Mexico.

A. Moller, Custom-house broker of No. 49 Cedar street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of attempting to bribe Julius R. Van Vechten, an examiner in the Appraiser's department, to pass baggage for less duties than ordered, and to make a false classification. He was taken before United States Commissioner Shields, and allowed until to-day to give bail in the sum of $5,000 to answer.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Sept. 30.—In Court of Appeals, Thursday, Sept. 30, 1875, the following cases were heard:

No. 266.—*People vs. Powell.*—Argument resumed and concluded.

No. 122.—*Passed*—The Tradesmen's National Bank of New-York, respondents, vs. Bernard McFeeley, et al., Executors, &c., appellants.

No. 123.—*John H. Boynton et al., respondents, vs. John Andrews, appellant.*—Argued by F. J. Fithian, of counsel for appellant, and by Edward H. Stubbs for respondent.

No. 131.—*Submitted.*—Welcome W. Jones, et. al., appellant, vs. Lucretia F. Walker, respondent.

No. 132.—*John H. Ross, respondent, vs. Edwin Terry, appellant.*—Argued by W. H. McDougall, of counsel for appellant, and by N. A. Hulbert for respondent,

Proclamation made and court adjourned to Friday, Oct. 1.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT.—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Hazel S. Hubbard vs. Lester S. Hubbard.—I think proof insufficient to justify decree.

Stewart vs. Thurber.—Motion denied with $10 costs to plaintiff to abide event.

Jackson vs. Leonard.—See memorandum.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Sage vs. Vermyele.—I have given as much consideration to this case as the limited time at my command would permit, and am of the opinion that the injunction and appointment of a Receiver should be denied.

Pelter vs. Hill.—Motion denied.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 30.—The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Friday, Oct. 1: Nos. 107, 110, 133, 134, 135, 136, 138, 139.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
51—Stand. S. Refining Co, vs. Dayton.	114—Knapp vs. Harny, &c.
88———— vs. ———.	199—Baird, Receiver, vs. Gossler.
97—Garseit vs. Clark.	213—Daley vs. Gilsey.
95—Goodridge vs. Lane, &c.	232—Collins vs. Buddensick.
108—Bergh, &c., vs. Busteed, &c.	236—Matter of John Weber

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

William Thompson, William Ellis, Charles Weston, homicide.	Richard J. Coufrey, grand larceny.
Andrew J. Scollen, felonious assault and battery.	Margaret McCabe, grand larceny.
Thomas Kelly, rape.	Harry Scott, grand larceny.
Alfred Frazer, James Regan, Thomas Murray, burglary.	John Reynolds, felonious assault and battery.
Martin McEvoy, Patrick Kelly, burglary.	Julius Rosenberg, burglary.
	Thomas Watson, burglary.
	Belia Ryan, burglary.
	Thomas J. Weeks, Henry Lindberg, burglary.

THE WEST FARMS MURDERERS ARRAIGNED.

The Grand Jury yesterday presented an indictment against William Thompson, William Ellis, and Charles Weston, the self-accused murderers of Abraham Weisenberg, the Rivington street peddler, who was found dead in the Westchester woods on the 17th inst. The prisoners are all negroes, of the most vicious and brutal type, Weston in particular being of the most unprepossessing appearance. Weston was represented by Mr. John O. Mott, the other prisoners being without counsel. Mr. William F. Kintzing was assigned by Recorder Hackett to defend them. His Honor having asked whether the prisoners would be ready to go to trial to-day counsel asked for a little delay, the accused having only just been indicted. The Recorder said that, if he understood the case correctly, the prisoners had all acknowledged their guilt. He did not see, therefore, why they should not be placed on trial at once. Their crime was a brutal and atrocious one, which had shocked the entire community, and he thought justice should be speedily administered. His Honor then set down the case for to-day for trial. The prisoners' counsel entering no plea in answer to the arraignment, preferring to wait until they had consulted with the accused. The prisoners were then remanded to the Tombs.

CALIFORNIA CUSTOMS.

HOW A TUTTLETOWN MAN GOT A SEAT IN A COACH.

From the Sonora Democrat.

The stage coach from Milton was about to leave Tuttletown after changing horses. Every seat, both inside and out, was full, except one, which was occupied by a tourist wrapped in his supercilious dignity and a heavy linen duster. A resident of Tuttletown, wishing to ride to Sonora, approached the stage and inquired for a seat. "All full inside," growled the tourist, spreading himself to the full extent of his dignity and duster. "But you are occupying two seats," argued the man from Jackass Hill.

"I ain't going to be crowded; I pay for my comfort and intend to keep it."

"Did you pay for two seats?"

"I've only secured one seat, but there is no room for another in this coach, Sir," and the tourist settled himself back, while the other passengers grunted their disgust in tones not particularly vociferous but exceedingly deep.

"You are not acting as a gentleman should, Sir, nor exactly in accordance with the etiquette of our rude California society," calmly replied the man on the outside, smiling in spite of his annoyance at the dog-in-the-manger style of this boor.

"I don't hold myself accountable to the society of California. I pay my way and ask odds of nobody, and your inference that I am not a gentleman might be termed where I came from an indication that you wish to fight."

"We don't fight in this country," calmly replied the man from Tuttletown.

"You don't. Then I must have been misinformed. Pray, what do you do when a man insults you?" and a sort of triumph gleamed in the eye of the stranger.

"Do, why we shoot him on the spot and that is the end of it. We don't waste time after we start in. By the way, I think I can squeeze in alongside of you there, can't I?"

"Don't know but you can," and a full half seat appeared beside the dignified fool, as if by magic.

The Tuttletown citizen rode very comfortably from that hamlet to Sonora, and heard no more about fighting from the tourist, although remarks in regard to "dead shots" and the rapidity with which insults are avenged in the Sierras, formed the staple of conversation among the other passengers until they reached the City Hotel.

A GIFT WORTHILY BESTOWED.

The Boston *Advertiser* says that at the election of delegates to the Worcester convention from the Second Ward of that city, Mr. C. E. Wiggin was called upon and made a speech, in the course of which he related the following incident: "You will recollect," he said, "that during the rebellion Mr. A. H. Rice, our Representative in Congress, was Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, and in that position was fully equal to the emergency in every respect, as in fact he was in all the important offices he held. One day Mr. Rice received a letter from New-York requesting him to send to the writer a recommendation to the Collector of New-York for a position in the New-York Custom-house. Mr. Rice looked at the name signed to the letter, and felt quite sure that he had known the writer early in the war as a worthy officer in our Navy, as in fact he had known officially many other brave and noble men in that branch of the service. He wrote the letter as requested, signed, sealed, addressed it, and laid it aside with others for the mail. Immediately after doing this, Mr. Rice was impressed with the conviction, without being able to explain why, that the writer of the letter was in distress. He therefore broke the seal, inclosed a ten-dollar bank note, and then sent it on its way. In a day or two after he received a reply to the following effect:

'* * * God bless you! When your letter, with its contents reached our humble and wretched home, it found us poor and sorrowful enough. We had parted with about everything we had to buy food and fuel; but all was gone. We had scarcely partaken of food for days. We were shivering with cold, for we had no fire or fuel. My wife had given up in despair; our children were crying for bread, and suffering with the cold. For myself I could only see escape from the awful scene by self-destruction. In this condition your letter found us, and oh, the joy its contents gave us! I rushed out and bought bread; we all sat down and ate of it. Then I purchased a little coal; we all got warm. Then we all had a good cry for joy; for joy had come, and there are tears of joy as well as of sorrow. Then with your letter I went to the Custom house, handed it to the Collector, and started again for our now happy home. Hoping to find work I lingered on the way. When I reached home a letter was awaiting me from the Collector, saying an office was already assigned to me. Oh, Mr. Rice, accept our united thanks, for it seems to me you have saved our lives. Again, God bless you.'

"Now, gentlemen," continued Mr. Wiggin, "this is true, strictly true. This illustrates Mr. Rice's private character, his heart, what he is at home—and this is the place to know what a man really is. Mr. Rice has been called an aristocrat. But if such acts as this are aristocratic, would to God, with all thanksgiving and praise, that we had ten thousand times as many aristocrats like Alexander H. Rice, your next Governor!"

A GALLANT COMMANDER.

The New-Haven *Journal* says that a gentleman from that vicinity, who recently crossed the Atlantic, gives in a private letter the following account of his perilous situation, and of the gallantry of the steamer's commander:

"When 100 miles from Cape Race we were caught in a tremendous storm. For the first time I was too sick to go to the table, and plum-pudding had no attractions. The storm raged all night, and with such violence that our steamer, the State of Virginia, was strained and sprung a leak. At about 6 o'clock the next morning we were all called on deck, and learned that the forward compartment was full of water, and there was great danger of the ship's foundering. The engines were stopped, boats were cleared away, provisions and blankets stowed, compasses got ready, and every preparation made for leaving the ship. It was a fearful scene. I had read of such, but never realized before how awful they were. Our Captain, his officers and men, were cool and composed in the midst of the tempest. When all possible preparations for our safety were completed, the captain made a final effort to find the leak. As no seaman volunteered for the duty, he ordered them to lower him over the side, and then he discovered the leak, came up and had a plug made, which two sailors took down with them and drove into the hole. So by God's blessing and our Captain's bravery we were saved. The chill of the exposure and the terrors of the scene were too much for me, and for several days I was very ill. The Captain and his subordinates did everything for me that was possible, and helped me back again to health."

DEFACED STAMPS RESTORED.

The Baltimore *American* says: "It is estimated that the Federal Government loses over a million dollars a year by the second using of postage stamps that after being once used were defaced by the Post Office officials and subsequently restored to their original appearance. So serious is this loss that the Government is very desirous of finding an ink that can be used with a pen or otherwise to deface stamps and that cannot be obliterated. Over four thousand specimens of inks have been submitted, and a large number of stamps defaced by these various inks have been sent to Prof. Tonry, of this city, to determine whether he could erase the marks. Thus far not a single one of the defaced stamps has stood the test. Prof. Tonry can wash the defacing marks from thirty of the ten-cent postal stamps in an hour. Most of the inks whose markings have thus far been tested have had aniline colors mixed with them. Some had iron as their base. Those that were most difficult of erasure had carbon for their base. Many of the inks would come off with the mere use of soap and water. A defacing ink, composed of the same chemical ingredients as the face of the stamp, or a new carbon ink, or some mechanical defacement of the postage stamp when it is used, would seem to be the only means for securing the Post Office Department from losses whose aggregate is large."

TACITURN PRESIDENTS.

The Philadelphia *North American* predicts the failure of a would-be Democratic candidate for the Presidency, because he talks too much. It says: "We have had a few limber-tongued men on the Presidential track, and not one of them ever made the winning-post. Our Presidents have not been noted for universal speech-making, and many of them could not make a speech before a popular audience. Washington and Jefferson were dumb. The elder Adams was not a popular speaker. Madison could not "enthuse" an audience. Quincy Adams was eloquent, but not fond of public speaking. Jackson was a rough but hardly a ready speaker, and he never harangued the people. Van Buren was sly, and weighed every word. And so on down to Andrew Johnson. President by accident, who ruined his chances for succeeding himself by too much talking."

AN IMPROMPTU CIRCUS.

The Titusville (Penn.) *Herald* says: "A German walked up to the agent of a traveling troupe who was superintending a bill-poster job, and in a manner that denoted an advanced state of 'lushiness,' said: 'Vos you dot man what runs dem circus?' The answer was in the affirmative. 'Vell, you vant to hire mit me. I can do all dose tricks, and tumble so good as better.' The circus (!) man intimated that he must see him perform before engaging him. The Dutchman removed his coat and turned a number of indifferent somersaults in an adjacent cellar. He then essayed to jump off the sidewalk, turn and light on his feet, but he came down on his head. After getting up he remarked, 'You engage mit me next year, wont it?'"

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 30.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

300 Brook'n 6s W.L.104	100 Toledo & Wab.... 6⅞
800 West. Union....c. 75⅞	400 Lake Shore....... 53¾
100 do.......s3. 75⅞	500 do. 53⅝
200 do. 76	500 do. 53¾
800 do.......s3. 76	2000 do.......s3. 53⅝
400 do.......c. 76	300 do. 53¾
800 do. 76⅛	2100 do. 53⅞
500 Pacific Mail...... 37¼	100 do. 54
1800 do. 37⅜	700 do. 53⅞
2700 do. 37¼	100 do.......b3. 54
500 do.......c. 37¼	200 do.......s8. 53⅞
200 do. 37⅜	700 do.......s3. 53¾
1700 do. 37½	300 do. 53⅞
1600 do. 37⅜	100 Atl. & Pac. Pf.... 10
1500 do. 37¼	700 North-western..... 39⅜
100 do.......s3. 37⅛	800 do.......s3. 39½
400 do. 37¼	100 do.......s5. 39½
200 Erie Railway..... 16¾	600 do. 39⅝
100 St. Paul......... 34¼	100 do.......s3. 39⅝
400 Ohio & Miss..... 16½	100 do. 39½
100 do.......b3. 16⅝	800 Pac. R. of Mo..... 42
300 do. 16¾	10 do. 43
200 do.......b3. 16¾	300 do.......s3. 42
100 do. 16⅞	500 do. 42
300 do. 17	100 do. 42⅛
300 do. 17⅛	100 do. 42¼
100 do. 17	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.......12.119¼	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new......119¼
9,000 do.......119⅜	10,000 U.S.5s,10-40C.117¾
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.......12.119½	4,300 U. S. 5s, '81, R........b. c.118¼
20,000 U.S.5-20 R.'67,120¾	15,000 do.......12.118

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$3,000 Mo. 6s, Han. & St. Jo., Is. '86.102	100 Mich. Cen.......... 56¾
2,000 N.Y. 7s. B., R...107	50 do. 57
9,000 Chi. & N.W. C. C. G. B........ 87	200 Tol., W. & W.b.c. 7
4,000 H.& St.Jo.8s,C. 76½	100 do. 7⅛
6,000 Del., L. & W.C.121½	100 Erie Railway..b.c. 17
1,000 LakeShoreD.B.102⅞	100 Harlem.......b.c.131
1,000 Long Dock Bs.104¼	1200 L. S. & M. S.b.c. 54
1,000 N. J. So. 1st.... 28	500 do.......s3. 54
1,000 Mich. Cen. 8s.116	4300 do. 54⅛
5,000 Ohio&Miss.2d. 70	1500 do.......s3. 54⅛
10,000 Cen. Pac. G. B.107	6100 do. 54¼
1,000 do.......107⅛	400 do.......c. 54⅛
10,000 do.......107¼	2300 do.......b3. 54¼
1,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, San J. Branch. 93½	200 do.......s3. 54⅛
	1800 do. 54¼
	2100 do. 54⅜
4,000 Un. Pac. 1st..104⅜	400 do. 54⅜
85,000 do.......104½	400 do.......s3. 54⅜
5,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.102	500 do.......s3. 54¼
10,000 do.......102¼	100 Cleve. & Pitts.G'd. 90⅞
5,000 Un. Pac. S. F... 91	100 N. J. Cen.....b.c.111¼
2,000 N. Y.C. 7s.'76.101¼	100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 63¼
1,000P.,Ft.W.&C.3d.100	100 P., Ft. W. & C.G'd. 98
25 Fourth Nat. B'k.. 96	100 Chi. & N.W.b.c.s5. 39⅝
20 Bank of Republic. 92½	500 do. 39⅜
28 Mechanics' Bank.143	2700 do. 39⅞
11 Met. Bank.........130	300 do. 39¾
20 Merchants' Bank.123	100 do.......b3. 39⅞
18 Cont. Bank...b.c. 91	300 do.......s3. 30⅞
128 Del. & H. Canal..120	100 do.......b3. 40
50 do.......b.c.120¼	100 do. 39⅞
200 At. & Pac.Tel.b.c. 20	35 N. Y., N. H. & H..144
1000 W.Un.Tel.b.c.s3. 76	100 At. & P. Pf..b.c.c. 9¾
700 do. 76⅛	100 do.......s3. 9⅞
2100 do. 76¼	100 do.....b.30. 9⅞
300 do.......s3. 76⅛	250 do. 9¾
300 do. 76¼	100 do. 9½
5 Am. Ex.........b.c. 58½	400 Ohio & Miss...b.c. 17⅛
100 N. Y. C. & H.b.c.c.102⅝	100 do.......b3. 17⅛
100 do.......102⅜	200 do. 17
64 do.......102⅛	100 do.......s3. 17
100 Un. Pacific..b.c.c. 69⅞	100 do.......c. 17
100 do.......b3. 70	100 do. 17⅛
500 Pac. Mail......b.c. 37⅜	200 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 42¼
300 do.......s3. 37⅜	100 do.......c. 42⅛
500 do. 37½	100 do. 42¾
2500 do. 37⅝	100 do. 43
200 do......b30. 37⅝	100 do. 43½
900 do. 37¾	300 do. 43¾
100 do.......c. 37¾	200 do. 43¼
500 do.......c. 37⅝	100 do. 43
400 do.......b3. 37¾	200 do. 42¾
600 do. 37⅝	100 do.......s3. 42½
10 do. 38	200 do. 42½
100 do. 37½	250 do. 42¼
300 do.......b3 37⅝	400 do. 42
300 do.......b3. 37¾	100 do. 41½
2200 do. 37¾	100 do. 41¼
400 do. 37⅞	200 do.......b3. 41
600 do.......s3. 37½	100 do. 40¾
100 do.......s4. 37⅜	100 do. 40½
800 do. 37½	300 do. 40
1000 do. 37⅜	100 Han. & St. Jo.b.c. 19¼
600 do. 37½	100 Del.,Lack.&West.122
	200 do.......b.c.122

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

200 A. & P. Tel..b30. 20	100 St. Paul.........c. 34⅜
100 do. 20	100 do.........c. 34½
600 Western Union... 76⅛	200 New-Jersey So...c. 2½
100 do.......s5. 76⅛	200 do. 2½
200 do.......s3. 76⅛	100 Pac. R. of Mo.... 40
400 do. 76	100 do. 40⅛
600 do.......s3. 76	600 do. 40
800 Pacific Mail...s3. 37½	300 do. 40½
100 do. 37⅜	100 do. 40
200 do. 37½	50 do. 39¼
500 do. 37⅜	200 do. 39½
300 do. 37¼	200 do.......c. 39½
100 do......b10. 37¼	100 do. 40
400 do.......b3. 37¼	100 do. 40½
1000 do. 37⅛	200 do. 40¼
50 U. S. Express... 43	200 do. 40
100 Erie Railway..... 17	100 do.......b3. 40
200 Union Pacific.... 70	200 do. 39¾
50 do 70⅛	600 do. 39½
1200 Lake Shore...... 54⅜	200 do.......b3. 40
200 do.......b3. 54½	800 do. 40
2200 do. 54⅜	400 do. 40¼
300 do.......s3. 54¼	200 do. 40½
400 do. 54¼	200 Ohio & Miss...b3. 17¼
700 do.......s3. 54⅛	100 do. 17¼
200 do.......s3. 54	100 do. 17
100 North-west. Pf... 54	100 do.......b3. 17
100 North-west....b3. 39⅞	100 do.......s3. 16⅞
100 do. 39¾	100 do. 16⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U.S.6s.R.,'81.121¼	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67........120⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, N........119¼	10,000 U. S. 10-40 R..116¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N........119¼	10,000 U. S. 5s, C., '81........118¼

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 B'lyn 6s. W.L.103½	200 Un. Pac.......b. c. 69¾
8,000 C. Pac. G. Bs..107½	100 C.& N.W..b. c. s3. 39¾
10,000 do......b. c.107¼	100 do. 39⅞
4,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, San Jo. B'ch.. 93½	200 do. 39⅞
	300 do.......b3. 40
4,000 C. Pac.L.G.Bs. 96	900 L. S. & M. S..b. c. 54⅛
5,000 Union Pac.1st.104½	1200 do. 54¼
6,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 91⅛	1400 do. 54⅜
10,000 West. Pac. Bs. 95	1000 do.......s3. 54⅜
10,000 C.,C.& I.C.1st. 41½	100 do.......s4. 54⅜
4,000 H. & St.Jo. 8s, conv. 76½	1900 do.......b3. 54½
	500 do. 54⅜
10,000 Lehigh & W.B. con....b. c. 96	500 do. 54⅝
	200 do. 54½
100 W.Un.Tel.b.c.s3. 76	300 do.......s3. 54½
500 do. 76	6300 do. 54⅝
100 do. 76⅛	100 Panama R....b. c.135
200 do.......s3. 76⅛	100 Pac. R. of Mo.b. c. 40
400 do. 76¼	100 do. 39¾
400 do. 76⅜	100 do. 40
2600 do. 76½	100 do. 40¼
500 do.......b3. 76½	200 do. 40⅜
100 C. Coal of Md.b.c. 45½	200 do. 40⅜
300 Pac. Mail.....b. c. 37⅜	100 do. 40½
800 do. 37⅜	400 do. 40¾
500 do. 37¼	200 do. 41
3100 do. 37½	400 do. 41
200 do.......b3. 37¾	200 do. 41¼
100 N. Y. C. & H..b. c.102⅜	400 do. 41
200 do.......b3.102½	100 do.......s3. 40¾
300 do. 102½	100 do. 40½
100 do. 102¾	100 do. 40¼
100 do. 102⅞	100 do. 40
100 do. 102⅞	1200 C. & R. I....b. c.108
400 do. 103	10 do. 107¾
100 do. 103⅛	400 do.......b3.108¼
10 Adams Express..101½	200 C.,M.& St.P..b. c. 34¼
100 Erie Railway.b. c. 17	300 do.......s3. 34⅛
100 do. 17⅛	200 T., W. & W..b. c. 7⅛
100 Mich. Cen...b. c. 57	100 C., B. & Q...b. c.112
200 do.......b3. 57	200 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 17

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

1200 West. Union.... 76½	400 Erie Railway..... 17
100 do.......s5. 76½	50 Harlem......... 131¼
300 do.......b3. 76⅝	200 Del., L. & W.......121¾
200 do. 76⅝	100 North-western..... 39⅞
10 do. 76⅞	100 do.......b3. 40
700 do. 76⅝	100 Ohio & Miss...... 17⅛
500 Pac. Mail.....b. c. 37½	100 do.......s3. 17⅛
100 do. 37½	200 Pac. R. of Mo..... 40
600 do. 37⅜	100 do. 40½
100 N. Y. C. & Hud...103⅛	100 do. 40¼
10 do. 103	200 do. 40
12 Mich. Central..... 56¾	100 do. 39¾
100 do. 57	100 do. 39⅞
300 Lake Shore....s3. 54½	100 do. 39⅞
800 do. 54½	100 At. & Pac. Pf. 9⅞
1200 do. 54⅝	100 do. 9¾
300 do.......b3. 54⅝	

THURSDAY, Sept. 30—P. M.

The speculation on the Stock Exchange continues to manifest a buoyant and confident tone, and, unless appearances are deceptive, the tendency is toward a steady improvement in prices. During the past few days a more encouraging view of the future of trade seems to have prevailed, doubtless mainly based on statements made by the officials of the leading lines of railroad to the West to the effect that the movements of freight have been very large. This increasing traffic is not confined to the Eastern roads, the reports further stating that the main trunk lines out of Chicago are doing a large business. Accounts from the prominent centres of trade at the West are more encouraging than at any previous time this season, and the volume of business there is reported to be very large. At the Stock Exchange to-day the largest transactions were in Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Western Union, Missouri Pacific, and North-western. Lake Shore, of which 46,000 shares changed hands, out of a total business of 126,000, opened at 53¼, and, under steady purchasing, advanced to 54⅝, and closed at the higher figure. The strength recently developed by Pacific Mail was again apparent to-day, and the stock advanced to 37¾, with a slight reaction subsequently, the closing quotation being 37⅜@37½. Western Union advanced to 76⅝, the improvement being partly attributable to the announcement that the Anglo-American Cable Company had raised their rates to $1, gold, per word, the new tariff to go into effect by Monday. North-western common advanced from 39⅜ to 40, and at the close was firm at the higher quotation. The only weak spot in the market was Missouri Pacific, which declined from 43¾ to 39½, on various unfavorable rumors, prominent among them being one to the effect that legal proceedings had been taken for the purpose of restraining by injunction the payment of the regular quarterly dividend, due Oct. 20. Atlantic and Pacific Preferred declined in sympathy to 9½. The general market closed firm.

The money market was easy at 1½@2½ ₱ cent. for call loans, until shortly before the close of bank hours, when as high as 3 ₱ cent. was paid in a few cases. Some of the City banks are remitting currency to their correspondents in the West and South, but only in very moderate amounts. Commercial paper meets with ready sale, but the supply in the hands of the note brokers is unusually small. Prime names are quoted at 5½ to 7 ₱ cent. The amount of national bank notes received for redemption at Washington to-day was $662,000.

The foreign advices reported the London market for securities dull, and, in the main, weak. Consols declined to 93½@93⅝, but closed at 93 11-16, both for money and the account. United States Bonds closed at 106¼ for old 1865s, 107⅜@107⅝ for 1867s, and 104½@104⅝ for 10-40s and new 5s. Erie advanced to 15⅛ for the common and 30 for the preferred. Notwithstanding a loss of £140,000 bullion by the Bank of England for the week, and a decrease in the reserve from 53 ₱ cent. of liabilities to 48¾ ₱ cent., the Directors did not alter the minimum rate of discount at their weekly court to-day. The bank lost £68,000 to-day on balance. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange, on Government securities, is 1½ ₱ cent. The Bank of France gained in specie for the week 2,041,000 francs. The sterling exchange market had a firmer look to-day, and at the close higher rates for business were established, although the asking rates of the bankers remain at $4 79 for long and $4 83 for demand sterling. The transactions, which were very small, were on the basis of $4 78½ for prime 60 days' bills and $4 82½ for demand. Gold opened at 117⅛, and after frequent changes from that price to 117 and back, finally closed at the higher figure. Borrowers of cash gold paid 1-32 to 1-16 ₱ cent. per diem for its use until late in the day, when loans were made at 7 ₱ cent., and at the close free of interest. The Treasury concluded the September programme of gold sales by awarding $1,000,000 to-day at 117.06 to 117.08½. The bids aggregate $2,555,000 at prices all the way from 116 to 117.08½.

Government bonds were firm in tone and prices well maintained. The offerings were, as usual, very light. In railroad bonds the transactions in the Pacific issues amounted to $176,000, out of a total business of $231,000. Central Pacifics advanced to 107½, Union Pacific Firsts to 104½, Land Grants to 103, and Sinking Funds to 91¼. Western Pacifics sold at 95. Chicago and North-western consolidated coupon gold bonds were steady at 87. State bonds were dull and unchanged.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1875.

Gold receipts	$485,570 82
Gold payments	223,698 42
Gold balance	35,764,512 43
Currency receipts	755,249 53
Currency payments	1,191,200 95
Currency balance	57,406,583 79
Customs	320,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—SEPT. 30.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
American Gold	117⅛	117⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coup	118⅛	118¼
United States 5-20s, 1862, coup	118¾	118¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	121	121
Bills on London	$4 78	$4 78½@$4 79
New-York Central	102⅛	103⅛
Rock Island	108	108¼
Pacific Mail	36⅞	37½
St. Paul	34⅜	34⅛
St. Paul Preferred	63⅛	63⅜
Western Union	75⅞	76⅝
Union Pacific	69¾	69¾
Lake Shore	53¾	54⅝
Wabash	6⅞	7⅛
North-western	39⅜	40
North-western Preferred	54	54
Del., Lack. and Western	122	121⅞
New-Jersey Central	111	111¼
Panama	135	135
Erie	16¾	17
Ohio and Mississippi	16⅝	17⅛
C., C. and I. C.	4⅛	4
Harlem	130¾	131

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	103⅛	102⅜	1,693
Harlem	131	131	150
Erie	17⅛	16¾	1,000
Lake Shore	54⅝	53⅝	46,500
Wabash	7⅛	6⅞	600
North-western	40	39⅜	7,700
North-western Preferred	54¼	54	100
Rock Island	108¼	108	1,610
Milwaukee and St. Paul	34½	34⅛	800
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf	63⅝	63¼	100
Pittsburg	91	90⅞	100
Del., Lack. and Western	122	121¾	400
New-Jersey Central	111¼	111¼	100
Michigan Central	57	56¾	562
Illinois Central	98	98	100
Union Pacific	70⅛	69¾	600
Del. and Hudson Canal	120¼	120¼	100
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	112	112	100
Hannibal and St. Joseph	19½	19½	100
Atlantic and Pacific Pref	10	9½	750
Ohio and Mississippi	17¼	16½	3,800
Missouri Pacific	43¾	39½	13,210
Panama	135	135	100
Western Union	76⅝	75⅞	15,000
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	20	20	500
Pacific Mail	37⅞	37⅛	29,700
Consolidated Coal	45½	45½	100
New-Jersey Southern	2½	2½	400
Total shares			125,985

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	124	124½	5-20s, 1865,n.c.	119⅛	119⅜
6s, 1881, r.	121¼	121½	5-20s, 1867, r.	120⅝	121
6s, 1881, c.	123¾	123⅞	5-20s, 1867, c.	120¾	121
5-20s, 1862, r.	118½	..	5-20s, 1868, r.	121¼	121½
5-20s, 1862, c.	118½	..	5-20s, 1868, c.	121¼	121½
5-20s, 1864, r.	118½	..	10-40s, r.	116⅝	116⅞
5-20s, 1864, c.	119¼	119½	10-40s, c.	117¾	118
5-20s, 1865, r.	119⅜	120	5s, 1881, r.	117⅞	118⅛
5-20s, 1865, c.	119½	120	5s, 1881, c.	118¼	118½
5-20s, 1865,n.r.	119⅛	119⅜			

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $36,000 for interest and $157,000 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$38,177,000
Gold balances	902,006
Currency balances	1,609,655

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$61,262,059
Currency balances	3,330,785
Gold exchanges	5,400,807
Gold balances	838,025

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83..... 32	N. Y. C. B'y Loan..107
Alabama 5s, '86..... 32	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1875.114
Ark. 6s Funded..... 33	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1877.114
Ark.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.is. 14	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1878.114
Ark.7s,Mem. & L.R. 14	N. Y. 6s, G. R., 1887.115
A.7s,L.R.P.B.&N.O.. 14	N. Y. 6s, G. L., 1891.120
Ark.7s,M.,O. & R.R. 14	N. Y. 5s, G. L., 1876.110
Ark.7s, Ark. Cen. R. 14	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J. 19
California 7s........115	N. C.6s,N.C.R.,J.&J. 50
Cal. 7s, large bonds.115	N.C.6s,N.C.R.,A.&O. 50
Connecticut 6s......105	N. C. 6s, c. off, J.&J. 35
Georgia 7s, new bs...100½	N. C. 6s, c. off, A.&O 35
Georgia 7s, indorsed. 98½	N. C. 6s. F. A., 1866. 10
Georgia 7s, gold bs...100	N. C. 6s. F. A., 1868. 10
Indiana 5s.........102	N. C. 6s,n.bds.,J.&J. 10
Illinois coup. 6s, '77.102	N. C. 6s,n.bds.,A.&O. 10
Illinois coup. 6s, '79.102	N. C. 6s, Sp. T., Cl. 1 3
Illinois War Loan..102	N. C. 6s, Sp. T., Cl. 2 3
Kentucky 6s........102	N. C. 6s, Sp. T., Cl. 3 2¾
Louisiana 6s....... 36	Ohio 6s, 1875........102½
Louisiana new bs... 36¼	Ohio 6s, 1881........104
La. 6s, n. float'g d'bt. 36½	Ohio 6s, 1886........107
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 36⅝	Rhode Island 6s......107
La. 6s, Levee bs.... 36¾	South Carolina 6s.... 28
La. 8s, L. bs. of '75.. 37	S. C. 6s, J. & J...... 28
La. 8s, L. bs. of 1910. 10	S. C. 6s, A. & O..... 28
Michigan 6s, '78-79.102	S. C. 6s, F. A. 1866.. 27½
Michigan 6s, '83....104	S.S.6s,L.C.,1889,J.&J. 27½
Michigan 7s, '90....106	S.C.6s,L.C.,1889A&O 27½
Mo. 6s, due in '75....101⅜	S. C. 7s of 1888...... 28
Mo. 6s, due in '76....101½	Tennessee 6, old.... 51
Mo. 6s, due in '77....101½	Tennessee 6s, n. bds. 49½
Mo. 6s, due in '78....101¼	Tenn. 6s, n. series.. 49½
Mo. 6s, due in '79....101½	Texas 10s of 1876.... 99½
Mo. 6s, due in '80....101½	Virginia 6s, old..... 40½
Fund. bs., due '94-5.102	Va. 6s, n. bds., 1866. 41
L'g bs.,due'81to'91in.102	Va. 6s, n. bds., 1867. 41
Asy. or Univ.due '92.102	Va. 6s, Con. bds..... 68½
H. & St. J.,due 1875.101	Va. 6s, ex. ma. coup. 63½
H. & St. J.,due 1876.101	Va. 6s, Con. 2d series 49½
H. & St. J.,due 1886.101¾	Va. 6s, Deferred bds. 9
H. & St. J.,due 1887.101¾	D. of Col. 3-65s, 1924. 60
N. Y. R. B'y Loan..107	

And the following for railway mortgages:

Albany & Susq. 1st.111¼	Cleve. & Tol. S. F'd.106½
Albany & Susq. 2d..108¼	Cleve. & Tol. n. bds.103¼
Albany & Susq. 3d..102	C., P. & A. old bds..102
Boston, H. & E. 1st. 20	C., P. & A. n. bds...104
B., C.R. & M.1st 7s g. 38	D., Mon. & Tol. bds 100⅜
Chicago & Alt. 1st..110½	Buff. & Erie n. bds..103
Chicago & Alt. Inc..105	Lake Shore div. bds.102¾
St. L., J. & Ch. 1st..103	Lake Shore C. C.,1st.101
Ch., B. & Q. C. 7s....106½	Lake Shore C. R.,1st.100
Ch., R. I. & P. 1st 7s.109½	Lake Shore C. C.,2d.. 96
C.,RI.&P.S.F.I.6s'95. 98	Mar. & Cin. 1st...... 104
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st n.111¼	Mich. Cen. C.7s.1902..103¾
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st C.109	M. C. 1st, 8s.'82, S.F.116
Cen. R. of N. J. Con.110	New-York Cen.6s,83.103¼
Lehigh & W. B. C. g. 95½	N.Y.C.6s.real estate.100

M. & St.P.1st 8s P.D.	109	N. Y. C. 6s, subscrip.	100
M. &S.P.1st7sG.R.D.	88½	N. Y. C. 7s, '76	101
M. & St.P.1st La C.D.	94	N. Y. C. & H 1st, R.	114
M.&St.P.1st I.&M.D.	89½	H. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85	116
M. & St. P.1st C.&M.	84	Har. 1st, 7s, coup.	113¾
M. & St. P. Con. S. F.	77	North Missouri 1st.	90¼
M. & St. P. 2d	90	O. & Miss. C. S. F.	90
Ch. & N. W. S. F.	108	Ohio & Miss. Con.	88
Ch. & N. W. E. bs.	90	Ohio & Miss. 2d, C.	70
Ch. & N. W. 1st	100	Cen. Pac. Gold bds.	107⅛
Ch. & N. W. C. G. bs.	87	C. P., San Joaq'n B'h.	93½
Iowa Midland 1st 8s.	82	C.P.,Cal.& Oreg'n1st.	91
Galena & Chic. ex.	106	C. P. State Aid bds.	106
Peninsula 1st conv.	96	C.P.Land Grant bds.	94
Chicago & Mil. 1st.	96½	Western Pac. bds.	94⅝
Win. & St. Peters1st.	70	Union Pac. 1st bds.	104½
Win. & St. Peters 2d.	55	Un. Pac. L. G't 7s.	102¼
Del.,Lack.&West.2d.	111	Union Pacific S. F.	90¾
Morris & Essex 2d.	107½	Pac. 7s g'd by Mo.	101½
Morris & Essex con.	100	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st.	113½
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71.	108½	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d.	107
Mor. & Es. 1st con.g.	104¾	Cl. & Pitts. Con.S.F.	106½
Erie 2d 7s, 1879	99	Col., Chic.& Ind.1st.	41½
Erie 3d 7s, 1883	95½	St. Louis & I. M.1st.	90⅛
Erie 4th 7s, 1880	97½	Tol. & Wab. 1st, ex.	82
Erie 5th 7s, 1888	93	Tol. & Wab. 2d	51
Long Dock Bonds	103½	Tol. & W. Con. Conv.	25
Han. & St. Jo. 8s con.	76⅜	Gt. West'n 1st, '88	80
Dub.&Sioux City 1st.	102½	Gt. West'n 2d, '93	51
CedarF'ls&Minn.1st.	80	Quincy & Tol. 1st.'90.	51
Ind., Bl. & Wis. 1st.	27	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st.	40
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d.	102¾	Laf.,Bl'n & Miss 1st.	62
M.S.&N.I.S.F.7 p.c.	108		

And the following for City bank shares:

America	150	Mechanics'	138
American Exchange	117	Mercantile	109
Chatham	135	Merchants'	122¾
Chemical	1630	Nassau	105
City	301	New-York	130
Commerce	121½	N.Y. Nat. Exchange	102
Continental	91	North America	100½
Fourth National	95⅞	Park	140
Fulton	158	Phenix	98
Gold Exchange	119	Republic	92½
Imp's' and Traders'	200	St. Nicholas	102
Irving	132	Union	142

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—SEPT. 30.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	105½	
City 6s, new	108½	108⅝
Camden and Amboy Railroad	130½	130⅝
Pennsylvania Railroad	50½	50⅝
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	56¾	56⅞
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61⅝	61¾
Catawissa Railroad, Preferred	44¼	44⅜
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20½	20¾
Lehigh Navigation	50⅜	50½
Lehigh Navigation, Gold Loan	103½	..

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 30, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	5	Resin, bbls	141
Beans, bbls	68	Sugar, bbls	857
Bees-wax, pk	1	Syrup, bbls	10
Dried Fruit, pks	72	Molasses, tcs	36
Flour, bbls	13,095	Molasses, hhds	393
Meal, bbls	318	Skins, bales	12
Wheat, bushels	48,980	Stearine, pks	56
Corn, bushels	38,300	Oil Cake, pks	853
Oats, bushels	64,375	Beef, pks	142
Malt, bushels	760	Pork, pks	3
Barley, bushels	2,538	Cut-meats, pks	934
Peas, bushels	567	Lard, tcs	1,014
Grass-seed, bags	324	Lard, kegs	450
Cotton, bales	6,116	Butter, pks	4,417
Copper, bbls	216	Cheese, pks	22,423
Eggs, bbls	1,125	Starch, pks	850
Flax, bales	20	Tea, pks	1,064
Hops, bales	72	Tallow, pks	350
Hides, No	515	Tobacco, hhds	140
Hides, bales	1,180	Tobacco, pks	133
Lard-oil, bbls	5	Wool, bales	507
Leather, sides	7,459	Whisky, bbls	185

COFFEE—Rio has been in light demand, but held with firmness, in view of the favorable tenor of the Rio telegrams. Other kinds dull at former figures. The recent movements (part previously reported) have been summed up thus: 2,716 bags Maracaibo, 459 bags Laguayra, 120 bags Savanilla, 540 bags Mexican, sold in lots for consumption within our range....Stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here to-day, 55,660 bags, and at the outports, 31,845 bags, with 105,600 bags afloat and loading for the United States. The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 12,926 dags and 50,754 mats, the latter including 41,300 mats Java, 5,967 bags Maracaibo, 3,500 bags Manila, 2,183 bags Laguayra, and 1,276 bags Savanilla....We quote invoices thus: Rio, good ordinary, 19c.@19¼c.; fair, 20¼c.@20½c.; good, 20¾c.@21c.; prime, 21¼c.@21½c., gold ℔ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 19c.@22½c., gold; Santos, fair to good invoices, 20½c.@21¼c.; Java invoices, 26c.@29c.; Maracaibo, 21c.@23c.; Laguayra, 20½c.@21½c.; Savanilla, 20c.@21½c.; San Domingo 18c.@18½c.; Manila, 21c.@22c.; Mexican, 20c.@21½c., gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been quite moderately sought after for early delivery at essentially unaltered prices. Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 803 bales, (of which 437 bales were on last evening,) including 764 bales to spinners, 15 bales to speculators, and 24 bales to shippers....A moderately active movement has been reported for forward delivery at an improvement of 1-32c.@1-16c. ℔ lb., October options showing decided firmness. Sales have been reported since our last of 17,000 bales, (of which 5,000 bales on last evening, and 12,000 bales to-day,) with 1,700 bales on the calls, on a basis of Middling, with October options closing at 12 29-32c.; November, 12 23-32c.; December, 12 23-32c.@12 27-32c.; February, 13c.@13 1-32c.; March, 13 7-32c.@13¼c.; April, 13 7-16c.@13 15-32c.; May, 13 21-32c.@13 11-16c.; June, 13 27-32c.@13⅞c.; July, 14c.@14 1-32c.; August, 14⅛c.@14 3-16c. ℔ lb....The receipts at this port since our last have been 6,116 bales....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 12,461 bales, against 8,258 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 63,683 bales, against 37,605 bales same time last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 166,720 bales, against 142,698 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated (five day's) exports to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 5,780 bales; to the Continent, 2,678 bales....Stock in New-York, 37,870 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 141,707.

New-York Quotations for Cotton in store, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	10¾	10¾	10⅞	10¾
Strict Ordinary	11¼	11¼	11⅜	11¼
Good Ordinary	11¾	11¾	12	11⅞
Strict Good Ordinary	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜	12⅜
Low Middling	12¾	12¾	13	13
Strict Low Middling	13 1-16	13 3-16	13 7-16	13 5-16
Middling	13¼	13⅜	13⅝	13⅝
Good Middling	13⅝	13¾	14	13⅞
Strict Good Middling	14	14⅛	14⅜	14¼
Middling Fair	14½	15⅛	15⅞	15⅛
Fair	15½	15⅜	15⅞	15¾

Stained.

Good Ordinary	10¾	Low Middling	12
Strict Good Ordinary	11⅜	Middling	12⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business has been fairly active in State and Western Flour, and prices have been ruling stronger, in most instances. Low grades attracted most attention. Shipping Extras, in lines, wanted for the English markets; very good to choice lines scarce and held 10c.@15c. ℔ bbl. higher, checking operations. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 19,450 bbls. of all grades, including poor to very choice No. 2 Flour, at $4 35@$4 85; very poor to fancy Superfine and Western at $5 15@$5 60, chiefly at $5 25@$5 50; inferior to choice Extra State, $5 70@$6, mainly at $5 75@$6; choice to very fancy do., $6@$6 50; City Mills Extra, $5 70@$7 50, chiefly at $6 25@$6 50; poor to choice shipping Extra Western at $5 65@$6; choice to fancy do. at $6@$6 50; round-hoop Ohio at $5 65@$6 for small lots and lines; poor to very choice Minnesota Extra, plain, $6 25@$7 85, and patent at $7 10@$9 50, the latter for fancy; Western trade and Family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, $5 95@$7 65; fair to very choice Western trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock at $6@$7 75, mainly Amber at $6 50@$6 85 for shipment; Western White do., Extras, $6 10@$8 75; St. Louis Extras, $6@$8 50, the latter rate for choice; Extra Genesee, $6@$7 25 ℔ bbl....Included in the sales have been 9,400 bbls. shipping Extras, mainly Western and City Mills, the latter mostly for the West Indies, on the basis of our quotations....Also, 2,000 bbls. Standard shipping Extra State, October delivery, at $5 75 ℔ bbl., new Wheat Flour....Southern Flour has been in good demand, and prices have been quoted as favoring sellers on reduced offerings....Sales have been reported since our last of 1,950 bbls., in lots, at $5 10@$5 60 for Superfine, $5 65@$6 85 for poor to very choice shipping Extras, and $6 90@$8 75 for ordinary to choice trade and family Extras....Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been quoted steady on a fair inquiry, prices ranging from $4 25@$5 90 for poor Fine to very choice Superfine, the latter rate for very small lots. Sales, 385 bbls., chiefly at $5 35@$5 55 for Superfine....Corn-meal has been more active at from $3 45@$4 for poor to very choice Yellow Western, $3 50@$3 90 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 25@$4 25 for Brandywine, from dock or delivered. Sales have been reported of 1,350 bbls., of which were 700 bbls. low grade Western Yellow at $3 60@$3 65 ℔ bbl....Corn-meal, in bags, $1 25@$1 75 ℔ 100 lb....Buckwheat Flour very slow of sale as yet; State quoted at $3@$3 25 ℔ 100 lb.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat advanced 1c.@2c. a bushel on prime to choice, on restricted offerings and an active inquiry, mostly from shippers. The poorer grades were moving less freely, and were very irregular as to values. Winter Wheat attracted more attention, particularly prime to choice, which ruled stronger; soft and unsound Winter, rather difficult to market. Sales have been reported since our last of 207,000 bushels at $1 33@$1 35 for poor to fair old No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, in store, with $1 38 reported bid for strictly prime, delivered, and up to $1 40 asked, with $1 38 bid, and $1 40@$1 42 asked for No. 1 Minnesota Spring, prompt delivery; $1 30 for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, old and new, afloat; $1 26 for fair old do., in store, (for export;) $1 23@$1 26 for old No. 2 Chicago and North-west Spring, in store and afloat, mainly at $1 26 for prime North-west, afloat; $1 17@$1 23 for soft to about prime new No. 2 Chicago Spring, car lots; $1 09@$1 18 for No. 3 Spring, mostly at $1 12@$1 15 for new, afloat; $1 03@$1 28 for unsound to prime ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 44 for very choice old Amber Michigan, in store, (about 5,000 bushels,) for milling; $1@$1 30 for unsound to very good new Red Western; $1 42@$1 45 for White Michigan; $1 40 for choice new Amber Pennsylvania. Included in the sales were, of October options, 8,000 bushels prime No. 1 Minnesota Spring at $1 39, and 8,000 bushels do. at $1 40 ℔ bushel, both purchased for milling purposes....Corn has been quite active, the demand having been largely for steamer grades for shipment, and on the earlier dealings prices indicated a slight improvement, closing, however, tamely at about yesterday's final quotations. Sales have been reported of 178,000 bushels at 70c.@70½c. for sailing vessel new Mixed Western, closing dull at 70c. for prime; 71c.@72½c. for choice to fancy do.; 68c.@70c. for steamer do. do., afloat, closing at 69½c. for prime, afloat; 70c.@72½c. for new Yellow Mixed Western; 65c.@67½c. for damaged and warm new Western, afloat; and 72c.@73c., in part, for White Western....Rye inactive; State quoted at 90c.@92c.; Western at 88c.@90c....Barley has been quoted easier and irregular in price, on a moderately active business. Sales reported of 4,500 bushels very choice four-rowed State at $1 25; 10,000 bushels stained do. and six-rowed at $1 14½@$1 15; small lots of poor do. at $1 10@$1 12; 19,500 bushels Canada West, to arrive, at $1 22@$1 25 for fair to very good....Malt and Peas quiet and unsettled....Oats have been quoted a shade easier in price, leading to a brisk trade, almost wholly in new Mixed Western; White Oats quite scarce....Sales have been reported since our last of 112,000 bushels at 35c.@45½c. for unsound to prime new Mixed Western, mostly at 43½c.@45½c. for good to prime, (including prime Chicago at 45c.@45½c.,) afloat; 47½c. for prime new Mixed Milwaukee, (a boat-load,) afloat; 40c.@56½c. for unsound to choice new White Western, chiefly at 49c.@53c. for fair to very good, car lots; 51½c. for old Mixed Western, (500 bushels,) in store....Feed has been in moderate request within the range of $20@$30 as extremes, with the main call for Rye Feed at $24@$25, and 40 lb. Feed at $20@$21 ℔ ton....Bale Hay has been less sought after, including shipping lots, within the range of from 65c.@70c., and retailing quantities at 75c.@$1 ℔ 100 lb.; Clover, 55c.@70c.; Salt Hay, 55c.@65c....Rye Straw has been in moderate demand within the range of 60c.@90c.; Oat, 55c.@65c. ℔ 100 lb.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING.—Have been attracting very little attention, with Calcutta Bagging quoted at 9¾c.@10c.; Calcutta Bags, 12⅜c.@12½c.; Domestic Cloth, 13c.@13⅜c.

HEMP—Has been quite dull, with prices quoted essentially as before.

HIDES—Have been quiet at about old prices: sales, 1,440 dry Texas, 900 wet-salted do., and 500 Buenos Ayres Kips on private terms.

MOLASSES—Invoices of foreign have been in more demand and quoted steady in price. Sales have been reported of 700 hhds. Cuba, to arrive from Baltimore, and, rumored, a cargo of grocery Porto Rico on private terms. Stock in first hands to-day estimated at 1 400 hhds. Cuba, 1,100 hhds. Porto Rico, 800 hhds. English Islands. Also 1,500 bbls. New-Orleans....Refining Cuba, 50 test, quoted at 35c.; Grocery do., 36c.@40c.; Barbados, 38c.@41c.; Porto Rico, 40c.@50c. The jobbing trade has been fair, chiefly in Porto Rico, at 48c.@55c., and prime to choice New-Orleans at 65c.@70c., ℔ gallon....Sugar-house Molasses and Syrups moderately sought after within the previous range.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been moderately sought after within the range of $1 70@$1 80 for Strained to good Strained; $1 85@$2 for No. 2; $2 35@$3 50 for No. 1; $4@$5 for Pale; $5 50@$7 50 for Extra Pale and Window Glass, ℔ 280 lb. Sales, 300 bbls. No. 1 at $3 12½ and 850 bbls. Strained at $1 70@$1 72½, ℔ 280 lb....Tar has been quiet, but steady, at $2 12½@$2 25 ℔ bbl....City Pitch at $1 87½ ℔ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been quoted steady, with merchantable for prompt delivery at 33½c. ℔ gallon, but without activity. Sales, 250 bbls.

PETROLEUM—Crude, here, quiet at 6¾c.@7c., in bulk, and 11c., in shipping order for early delivery....Refined has been in very moderate demand, and quoted for early delivery at 13⅞c.@14c. ℔ gallon....Refined, in cases, at 18c.@20c....Naphtha at 11c.@11⅛c. for City....Refined Petroleum at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at 13⅜c....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 13½c.@13⅝c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in very moderate request, the advanced prices asked checking operations....Sales for early delivery of 340 bbls. Western Mess at $21 70@$22 25, as to brand. Prime Mess quoted at $10 50@$20, and Extra Prime at $16@$16 50 ℔ bbl....And for forward delivery, sales of 500 bbls. Western Mess, October option, at $21 80, closing at $21 75@$21 80 ℔ bbl....Dressed Hogs in more demand, with City at 10⅞c.@11⅛c. for heavy to very light....Cut-meats in demand and firm, with sales reported of 1,500 fresh Hams and Shoulders, in bulk, at 14c. and 10¼c.; 500 Pickled Shoulders at 11c.; 1,750 Smoked do. at 12c.@12¼c.; 1,250 Pickled Hams at 14¾c.@15c.; 1,000 Smoked Hams at 17c.; 55 bxs. Rib Bellies, heavy averages, at 14c.@14½c.; 20 bxs. Clear Bellies at 15¼c. Western dull and nominal....Bacon firmer and wanted; sales, 400 bxs. City Long Clear at 12¾c.@13c. Western held at 12¾c....Lard has been quoted firmer, but has been quite moderately dealt in for early delivery. Sales reported of 200 tcs. Western Steam at 13¾c., closing at 13¾c.@13⅞c.; 100 tcs. new at 13 9-16c.@13⅝c. for fair to prime; 55 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 13⅝c.; small lots of No. 1 City at 13c.@13¼c.; Refined, for the West Indies at 13¾c.@13⅞c., and for the Continent at 14⅜c....And, and for forward delivery, sales of Western Steam, 1,500 tcs., October, at 13¾c., closing at 13¾c.@13 13-16c; 1,000 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 12 7-16c.@12½c., closing at 12½c.@12 9-16c., and 250 tcs., seller six months, at 12 7-16c....Beef in fair demand at previous prices....We quote at from $8 50@$10 for Plain Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for Extra Mess, and $16 for Packet ℔ bbl. Sales, 100 bbls....Tierce Beef has been in more request at $15 50@$16 50 for Prime Mess, and $31@$32 for City Extra do. ℔ tierce. Sales, 100 tcs. City Extra India Mess on private terms. Beef Hams have been in limited request at from $21@$24 for good to choice old; $15@$18 for ordinary to fair do., and $25 50@$26 for choice new....Butter generally in fair request and quoted at from 23c.@35c. for State; 15c.@34c. for very common to fancy Western....Cheese less active on the basis of 12¾c.@13¼c. for strictly prime to fancy....Eggs quoted at 27c.@30c. for fresh; 22c.@25c. for limed; demand rather limited.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been slow of sale on the basis of $1 85@$1 87½, at $1 87½, gold, ℔ bushel of 56 lb. Grass-seeds have been in slack demand, with Clover quoted at 13c.@13¼c. ℔ lb....Timothy quoted at $2 50@$3 for new and old, ℔ bushel....Rough Flax very dull at $1 70@$1 75 ℔ bushel....Russian Hemp, $1 80@$1 85, here, ℔ bushel....Canary-seed has been scarce and wanted; quoted strong in price at $10 50@$12....Rape-seed has been inactive at from $2 85@$3 25.

SPICES—Have been in fairly active request, chiefly in a jobbing way, with Mace quoted at $1@$1 15, the latter for choice; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1@$1 05; Cassia, 23c.; Cloves, 45c.@46c.; East India Pepper, 15¾c.@16½c.; White Pepper, 24½c.@25c.; Pimento, 11½c.@12c.; Ginger, 9½c.@11c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been in rather limited demand at unchanged prices. Sales, 586 hhds. Refining Cuba at 7¾c.@8⅛c., and 77 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7½c. ℔ lb....We quote fair Refining Cuba firm at 7¾c.@7⅞c.; good do. at 8⅛c.; prime do. at 8¼c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅜c.@9⅜c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅜c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅜c.@9¼c.; Manila bags, 7c.@7⅝c., Molasses Sugar, 5¾c.@7¾c.; Melado, 4c.@6¼c. Refined Sugars continue in fair request, with Crushed quoted at 11⅛c.; Powdered, 10⅞c.@11c.; Granulated at 11c.; Cut Loaf at 11⅝c.; A's at 10c.@10½c.; Yellow at 9c.@10c. ℔ lb....The movements in Raw Sugars in this market since Sept. 1 have been summed up thus:

	Hhds.	Bxs.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock Sept. 1, 1875	135,714	47,947	208,715	17,464
Receipts since	12,829	15,929	17,996	596
Total	148,543	63,876	226,711	18,060
Sales since	47,342	29,474	97,950	1,729
Stock Sept.30,1875	101,201	34,402	128,761	16,331
Stock Oct. 1, 1874	84,944	87,676	31,615	557

TALLOW—Fairly active and firm; sales, 100,000 lb. fair to strictly prime at 10c.@10½c.; Western Stearine, in tcs., quoted at 15¾c. for choice but dull.

TEAS—Have been inactive at private trade at former rates; 800 half chests Green, sold on private terms....The auction sale was at steady figures as regards Oolong and Green; 1,070 bxs. Moyune, Young Hysons, and Gunpowders, 37½c.@$1 07; 22 half chests Imperial, 30½c.; 544 half chests Formosa Oolong, 32c.@67c., and 406 half chests Japan, 34c.@51½c.

WHALEBONE—Has been comparatively dull since our last, on the basis of $1 40@$1 45, gold, for Arctic, ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Firm at $1 20; sales, 300 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Berth-room has been actively sought after, chiefly for Grain and Cotton, rates on which have been again quoted firmer. The chartering movement has been fair, with the main call for vessels suited to the Grain, Cotton, Coal, and Lumber trades, at generally steady figures. Reports from the outports are of slack movements, with some irregularity in rates....For Liverpool the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by sail, 1,000 bales Cotton at 5-16d. ℔ lb., as it runs; and, by steam, 300 bales Cotton at ⅜d. ℔ lb.; 53,000 bushels Grain, including 32,000 bushels at 7d.@7¼d.; 16,000 bushels at 7¼d.@7½d.; and 500 bushels Wheat at 7¾d. ℔ bushel; 65,000 bxs. Cheese at 35s.; 40 tons Leather, in lots, at 50s.; 150 pks. Tobacco, 150 pks. Provisions, and 100 tons heavy goods on private terms; 350 bxs. Bacon at 30s. ℔ ton. And by steam from Chicago, (via Boston and Philadelphia,) 3,000 pks. Lard and Bacon, (of through freight,) at 50c.@55c., closing firmly at 55c., ℔ 100 lb. And by steam from New-Orleans, (reported thence,) 1,700 bales Cotton at ⅝d. ℔ lb. And a ship, with Cotton, from do., reported on private terms....For London, by sail, 8,000 bushels Corn at 8¼d., and 8,000 bushels Grain at 8½d.@9d. ℔ bushel. Also, a British bark, 364 tons, hence, with 2,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 4½d. ℔ bbl., and 12,000 bushels Wheat at 8¾d. ℔ bushel....For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels Wheat, at 9½d. ℔ bushel (at which rate the 16,000 bushels mentioned in our last, on private terms, were also taken;) and 8,000 bushels Wheat, (of through freight,) at 10½d. ℔ bushel....For Hull, by steam, 100 bxs. Bacon at 35s ℔ ton, with Resin room in some demand and quoted at 2s. 6d. ℔ 280 lb....For Bristol Channel, a Spanish bark, 367 tons, hence, with about 2,300 quarters Grain, reported at 5s. 6d. ℔ quarter...For the United Kingdom, direct, an American bark, with about 2,200 bales Cotton, from Charleston, reported at 15-32d. ℔ lb., with option of Havre at the same rate; an American schooner, with Timber, from Doboy, reported at 40s. Vessels for the Deal trade were in moderate request for Provincial loading within the range of 72s. 6d.@80s....For Cork and orders, a Russian bark, 650 tons, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 6d.; an Austrian bark, 496 tons, hence, with about 3,400 quarters do., at 6s., with option of Belfast direct at 5s. 6d.; and a Norwegian bark, with about 3,500 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, reported at 7s. 1½d. ℔ quarter....For Havre, four vessels with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans at 1 3-16c.@1¼c. ℔ lb....For Antwerp, by steam, 100 pks. Tobacco, 400 pks. Provisions, and 2,500 Staves on private terms....For Hamburg, by steam, 500 bales Cotton at 1c. ℔ lb.; 500 bbls. Resin and 1,000 pks. Tobacco on private terms, and 100 tons Copper Ore at 150 reichmarks....For Rotterdam, by steam, 800 bales Cotton, part on the basis of ⅞c. for compressed, ℔ lb.; 100 pks. Provisions and 6,000 Staves on private terms....For Copenhagen, a Danish bark, 315 tons, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 3d., with option of Christiania, at 4s. 6d. ℔ bbl....For Dantzic, a German bark, 668 tons, with about 4,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 7½d., with option of Stettin or Konigsberg, at 4s. 9d. ℔ bbl....For Genoa, a German bark, 871 tons, with Tobacco, from Baltimore, at 27s. 6d....For Trieste, an Italian bark, 611 tons, hence, with Resin, (as bulk of cargo,) at 87½c. ℔ 280 lb., and 150 tons Logwood on private terms, quoted at $6 ℔ ton, and £10 gratuity....For Rio Janeiro, an American brig, with Lumber, from Brunswick, reported at $20....For Bahia, an American schooner, 196 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms....For the River Platte, a bark and brig, hence, with general cargo, reported on the basis of 18c.@19c. ℔ cubic foot....For Barbados, a schooner, with Hogshead Staves, from Norfolk, at $11, gold....For Hayti, an American schooner, 137 tons, hence, with general cargo, at $1,200, gold....For Hayti and back, an American schooner, 197 tons, with general cargo, at $1,890, currency and port charges....For Havana, an American brig, with Lumber, from Pensacola, reported at $10, gold....For New-York, an American brig, 336 tons, with Salt, from Oporto, on private terms, quoted at 10c. ℔ bushel; a schooner, with Lumber, from Pensacola, at $8; and another, with do., from Savannah, at $6.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 30—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 93⅝ for both money and the account. United States Bonds, 1867s, 107½; New Fives, 104⅝. Erie Railway Shares, 14⅝; do., preferred, 30. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 1½ ℔ cent.

3 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £140,000 during the past week.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £68,000. The proportion of bank reserve to liability, which last week was 52⅞ ℔ cent., is now 48⅝ ℔ cent.

4 P. M.—Consols, 93 11-16 for both money and the account.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 2,041,000f. during the past week. Exchange on London, 25f. 22½c.; Rentes, 65f. 15c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 30—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull; Middling Uplands, 6 13-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7 3-16d.; Sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export; receipts, 3,400 bales, of which 659 bales are American. Cotton to arrive steady. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped October and November, (per sail,) at 6⅝d. Breadstuffs—The market is firm.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, October delivery at 6 9-16d. Sales of Middling Orleans, Low Middling clause, shipped September and October, at 6 13-16d.; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped November and December, at 6⅝d.; do., do., do., (per sail,) at 6⅝d. Provisions—Cheese, 53s. ℔ cwt., for fine American. Lard, 59s. ℔ cwt. Bacon, 55s. ℔ cwt. for Long Clear Middles.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Middling Uplands, 6¾d.; Middling Orleans, 7 3-16d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 30—3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 4,900 bales were American. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, November and December delivery, at 6⅝d.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, October and November delivery, at 6 9-16d. Sales of Middling Orleans, (regular contract,) October delivery, at 6 11-16d.; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped December and January, (per sail,) at 6 11-16d. Provisions—Cheese, 54s. ℔ cwt. for fine American.

Evening—Linseed Oil, 24s. 9d. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Sept. 30—3 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 9½d.@9¾d.

Evening—Linseed Oil opened at 24s. 6d. and closed at 24s.@24s. 3d. ℔ cwt. Calcutta Linseed, 48s. 6d. Tallow, 53s. ℔ cwt. for 1875.

HAVANA, Sept. 28.—Exchange quiet; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 118@120 premium; short sight, 122@123 premium; 60 days, gold, 150@151 premium; short sight, 153@154 premium; on London, 180@182 premium; on Paris, 145@146 premium. Sugar quiet; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 15½@16 reals ℔ arroba.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 30.—Flour steady and unchanged; Wheat active and higher; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 15; No. 2 do., $1 11, spot; $1 08⅞@$1 09, seller October; $1 08⅝, seller November; No. 3 do., $1 00½; Rejected, 87c.@88¼c. Corn higher; good demand for future delivery; No. 2 Mixed, 55½c., spot; 54⅞c., seller October; 48¼c., seller November; 45¼c., seller all the year; Rejected, 53½c.@54c. Oats strong and higher; No. 2, 38c.@38½c., spot; 32⅞c., seller October; 31⅜c., seller all the year; Rejected, 28c. Barley irregular, but in the main lower; closed, with a continued downward tendency, at $1 04, spot; $1 01, seller November. Rye active, but lower, at 72c.@74c., spot; 70c.@72c., seller October. Pork strong and higher at $22 50, spot; $22 20, seller October; $18 80, seller all the year. Lard—Demand fair and prices have advanced; 13⅜c., spot or seller October; $12 05, seller all the year. Bulk Meats—Demand active and prices have advanced; Shoulders, 8⅝c.@8¾c.; Short Rib Middles, 12½c.@12⅝c. Short Clear Middles, 13c.@13¼c. Whisky, $1 15. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 2c.@2¼c.; Corn, do., 1⅞c.@2c.; Oats, 1¾c. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 70,000 bushels; Corn, 149,000 bushels; Oats, 113,000 bushels; Barley, 32,000 bushels; Rye, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 146,000 bushels; Corn, 36,000 bushels; Oats, 94,000 bushels; Barley, 18,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board, Wheat easier at 1 08⅞, October. Corn easier at 54⅞c., October; 48¼c., November. Oats steady, with a moderate demand; ⅛c. higher. Pork at $21 90@$22, October; $22 50, cash. Lard easier at $13 35, October.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Lake Receipts—Flour, 6,900 bbls.; Wheat, 80,000 bushels; Corn, 57,000 bushels; Oats, 40,000 bushels. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 4,200 bbls.; Wheat, 9,000 bushels; Corn, 19,000 bushels; Oats, 43,000 bushels; Barley, 1,200 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 4,200 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 20,000 bushels; Oats, 43,000 bushels; Barley, 1,200 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Canal Shipments to Tide-water—Wheat, 163,000 bushels; Corn, 132,000 bushels; Oats, 27,000 bushels. To Interior Points—Wheat, 15,500 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7½c.; Corn, 7c.; Oats, 4½c., to New-York. Canal tolls received from the opening of navigation to Oct. 1, $547,523, being a decrease from 1874 of $339,973; number of boats cleared for the same period 4,466, a decrease of 1,338. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat inactive; prices nominal. Corn inactive; no sales; held 62½c.@63½c., according to condition. Oats inactive; No. 2 Chicago offered at 40c., without buyers. Rye and Barley neglected. Seeds lower; small sales of Timothy at $2 50@$2 85. Pork dull; $23 50 for heavy Mess. Lard dull at 14c.@14½c. Highwines nominal.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 30.—Flour quiet but firm. Wheat quiet but firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 20¼; Hard, $1 23¼; No. 2 do., $1 18½, cash and seller September; seller October, $1 11; No. 3 do., $1 01¾. Corn scarce and higher; No. 2, 59½c. Oats firm and unchanged. Barley unsettled but firm; No. 2 Spring, spot, $1 25½@$1 26; seller October, $1 07; No. 3 do., nominally 70c. Rye in fair demand but at lower rates; No. 1, 74c. Provisions unsettled and irregular; Mess Pork, $23; prime Lard, 13⅜c.@13⅞c. Freights neglected and nominal; Wheat, to Buffalo, 2¼c.; to Oswego, 5½c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 131,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 57,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull but unchanged. Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions steady and firm; nominally unchanged. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅞c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12⅞c. and 13¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅞c.; Clear Rio and Clear Sides, 13⅞c. and 14¼c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14c.@15c. Lard—Tierce, 14¼c. Whisky quiet and unchanged. Bagging dull and drooping at 13½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 30.—Cotton easier; Middling, 12⅞c.; Low Middling, 12½c.; Good Ordinary, 11¾c.; net receipts, 4,039 bales; gross, 4,493 bales; exports, coastwise, 6 bales; sales, 1,750 bales; stock, 33,797 bales.

MOBILE, Sept. 30.—Cotton weak; Middling, 12 3-16c.; Low Middling, 11¾c.; Good Ordinary, 11 5-16c.; net receipts, 1,915 bales; exports, coastwise, 9 bales; sales, 750 bales; stock, 9,307 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 30.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12 19-32c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅛c.; net receipts, 1,825 bales; exports coastwise, 1,358 bales; sales, 1,748 bales; stock, 19,657 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 30.—Spirits Turpentine steady at 32c. Resin quiet; Strained, $1 35. Tar firm at $1 55.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 612 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 9,010 head, or 530 cars, (293 cars through consignments, balance on sale here), against 564 cars for the same time last week, (a difference in the run for the week, thus far, of 34 cars less,) and 633 cars for the corresponding week last year. There was but little life to trade to-day, transactions being confined to common and light stock; no good Cattle in yards, those remaining unsold after yesterday's market being shipped East in first hands; prices unchanged; Eastern dealers supplied and returned home; 14 cars of common and light stock disposed of to local and city butchers; about 6 cars more in yards unsold. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 19,800 head, against 21,600 head for the same time last week, and 15,800 head for the same week last year; no market to-day; only a few odds and ends disposed of since last report; about 6 cars medium to fair quality of Sheep in the yards unsold; if not disposed of to-day, will be shipped East for sale; Eastern dealers supplied; market for the week about over. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 3,000 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 14,400 head, against 11,400 head for the same time last week, and 25,500 head for the same time last year; the market opened slow; about 900 head disposed of, 1 car poor quality heavy Hogs remaining unsold; quote to-day: Yorkers, fair to best, $8 10@$8 40; heavy Hogs, $8 40@$8 60; no prime lots offering; quality medium.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—Cattle dull; unsettled; 30c.@50c. lower for common; others weak; receipts, 4,500 head to-day, 4,700 head yesterday, (official;) Shipping, $4@$6 50; Stockers, $3@$4; Cows and Scalawag Steers, $2 50@$3 50; Texans, $2@$3 75; Calves, $3@$5 75; shipments, 2,400 head. Hogs steady and firm; active; receipts, 11,000 head; sales at $7 40@$9 50; light, $8@$8 25; heavy, $8@$8 40; shipments, 7,300 head. Sheep steady and firm; receipts, 1,000 head.

PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 30.—Printing Cloths held at 5c. for standard and extra 64x64, but market weak, and actual sales would require slight concession.

UTICA CHEESE MARKET.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 30.—At the Herkimer market to-day Factory Cheese sold at 12c.@12¾c., and Farm Dairy at 10c.@11c.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, SUFFOLK County.—IRA B. TUTHILL, plaintiff, against GEORGE E. HORNE, Elizabeth M. Moffett, Joseph D. Baker, and John W. McGuire, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant, Elizabeth M. Moffett: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Suffolk, at Riverhead, Suffolk County, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, at Riverhead, Suffolk County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 23, 1875.

MILLER & TUTHILL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above action was filed in Suffolk County Clerk's office on the 25th day of August, 1875.

MILLER & TUTHILL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

s3-law6wF

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of STEPHEN W. JESSUP, John L. Plummer, John A. McNulty, and Joseph I. Barnum, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by John L. Plummer and John A. McNulty, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the acts amendatory thereof, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, copartnership and individual, and other claims provable under said acts, and that the twenty-third day of October, 1875, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the thirtieth day of September, 1875.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

o1-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of STEPHEN W. JESSUP, John L. Plummer, John A. McNulty, and Joseph I. Barnum, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Stephen W. Jessup and Joseph I. Barnum in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the acts amendatory thereof, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, copartnership and individual, and other claims provable under said acts, and that the twenty-fifth day of October, 1875, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the thirtieth day of September, 1875.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

o1-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALFRED C. SMITH, JR., bankrupt.—In bankruptcy—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the fifteenth day of October A. D. 1875, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, Number 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room Number 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 23d September, 1875.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

s24-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY T. HELMBOLD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Henry T. Helmbold, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 27th day of August, A. D. 1875.

GEO. JONES, Assignee.

s24-law3wF

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 4:50, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M. and 6 and 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 11:15 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LONG BRANCH, AND OCEAN GROVE.

Passenger station foot of Liberty st., North River.

Commencing WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25, 1875.

FIVE TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, except Sunday, passing through Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Matawan, Middletown, and Red Bank.

Leave New-York for Long Branch at 7:30, 9:15, 11:45 A. M., 3:45, 5 P. M. For South Amboy at 6 P. M.

Leave New-York for Ocean Grove at 9:15 A. M., 3:45 P. M.

For Ocean Beach at 9:15 A. M., 3:45 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Ocean Beach at 7:15 A. M., 2:55 P. M.

Leave Ocean Grove at 7:52 A. M., 3:02, 5:10 P. M.

Leave Long Branch at 7, 8:15, 11:35 A. M., 3:25, 5:35 P. M. Leave South Amboy at 6:55, 7:50, 9 A. M., 12:25, 4:10, 6:25 P. M.

Stages to and from KEYPORT connect at Matawan Station with all trains.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 26, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also St. Albans, via Manchester, Vt.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 1:45 A. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Autumn Arrangement of through trains, September, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ADVERTISEMENT FOR NEXT OF KIN OF MATTHEW ROONEY, DECEASED.—Pursuant to an order of the High Court of Chancery of Ireland, made in the matter of the estate of MATTHEW ROONEY, deceased; CATHERINE ROONEY, plaintiff; PATRICK ROONEY, defendant. All persons claiming to be next of kin, according to the statutes for the distribution of intestates' estates, of Matthew Rooney, late of Dunmuckey, in the County of Dublin, living at the time of his death, on the 6th day of July, 1872, and particularly James Rooney the younger, son of James Rooney, (who was a brother of said Matthew Rooney,) and of Catherine Rooney, otherwise O'Donnell, his wife; which said James Rooney the younger went to America about the year 1854, and when last heard of, in February, 1855, was residing at North Vassalboro', in the State of Maine, United States of America; or the legal personal representatives of such of said next of kin as are now dead are by their solicitors, on or before the 1st day of January, 1876, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls, Four Courts, Inns Quay, in the City of Dublin, and in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.

Wednesday, the 19th day of January, 1876, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, at the said chambers, is the day appointed for hearing and adjudicating on the said claims.

B. E. WHITESTONE, Chief Clerk.

DRY GOODS.

WATERPROOFS, OVERCOATINGS, CASSIMERES, Satinets, &c., slightly damaged, very cheap; discount to tailors. Also, Blankets, Flannels, Skirts, Ticking, Table Linen, Towels, and Towelings, from auction, at low prices.

WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine st.

SAUCES.

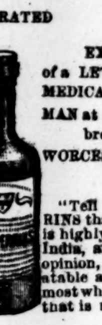
TRADE-MARK

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.



EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

At the BREAKFAST TABLE it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the DINNER TABLE, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

From New-York Times.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, NEW-YORK.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM HERETOFORE EXisting under the name of EDWARD M. WRIGHT & CO. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. EDWARD M. WRIGHT or JOHN B. DUER will sign in liquidation.

EDWARD M. WRIGHT,
GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, JR.
JOHN B. DUER.

NEW-YORK, No. 39 Broad st., Oct. 1, 1875.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of WRIGHT, RICHARDS & CO., as general commission merchants and to continue the business formerly conducted by the firm of EDWARD M. WRIGHT & CO. at No. 39 Broad st. as heretofore.

EDWARD M. WRIGHT,
AUGUSTUS L. RICHARDS,
JOHN B. DUER.

NEW-YORK, No. 39 Broad st., Oct. 1, 1875.

THE FIRM OF MYERS, RUTHERFURD & CO. expires this day by limitation. The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm under the same name and style of MYERS, RUTHERFURD & CO., Mr. Walter Rutherfurd having an interest in the house.

ALFRED G. MYERS.
JOHN A. RUTHERFURD.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1875.

DANCING.

Allen Dodworth's Dancing School,

No. 212 5th av., corner of 26th st., will commence Oct. 16. Mornings or afternoons for ladies and children; evenings for gentlemen.

For particulars send for a circular.

Mr. FRANK DODWORTH'S Classes, at No. 198 Washington st., Brooklyn.

MR. WM. B. DE GARMO, INSTRUCTOR in dancing at United States Military Academy, West Point, has removed his principal academy from No. 82 5th av. to the large and elegant hall No. 55 West 33d st., between Broadway and 5th av., and will resume his classes on SATURDAY, Oct. 2, 1875.

TEACHERS.

MRS. MITCHELL, (DIPLOMÉE, PARIS and Berlin,) supplies families and schools with competent visiting or resident teachers, governesses, and tutors for all educational branches; information given of good schools, private classes, and professors of modern languages and music. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND mathematical teacher, scholar, and gold medalist of foreign university desires private pupils or employment in a school; prepares for college, (English or American;) highest City reference. Address TEACHER, Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AN ENGLISH LADY, AN ACCOMPLISHED and successful teacher of modern languages and music, acquired abroad, wishes to form a daily engagement; she would instruct advanced pupils in English or foreign literature or travel with them. Address Mlle. C., care of F. W. Christern, No. 77 University place.

A LADY HAVING MORNING HOURS DISengaged wishes pupils, in either a family or school, for music or English; highest references. Address W. C. A., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GOVERNESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADY (speaks German) wishes to instruct young children and take full charge where there is no mother. Address AUGUSTA, Box No. 282 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, HAVING excellent references, desires to make an engagement with a class, or pupils, as visiting governess. Address TEACHER, No. 22 Macdougal st., New-York.

A PARISIAN LADY WISHES TO GIVE German lessons; terms moderate. Address S. R., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TEACHER WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMily a short distance from City, a lady competent to teach English, German or French, and music. Address INSTRUCTION, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY FROM NORTH OF GERMANY gives lessons for thirty cents, (by class.) Address Miss KEHL, No. 222 West 40th st.

PRIVATE LESSONS GIVEN IN FRENCH, German, and drawing. Address PROFESSOR, Post Office Box No. 4,001, New-York.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—THE eighteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 8 Great Jones st., corner Great Jones st. and Lafayette place, in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and will continue until May 15, 1876. The course of study embraces two years. The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred upon students who pursue the full course and pass the required examination. For catalogues, containing full information, address, at No. 8 Great Jones st., THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor of Municipal Law.

CITY OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL—The annual session begins Oct. 4, 1875. The course is completed in two years. Students are admitted to advanced standing. A written as well as oral examination is invariably required of every candidate for a degree. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary, No. 25 Chambers st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, FOUNDED A. D. 1820.
No. 79 West 52d st., corner 6th av., (Late No. 101 West 14th st.)
Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Principal.
A select English and Classical Day School for Boys, with primary department. Session begins Sept. 20.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 1,285 BROADWAY, New-York. Boys and young gentlemen carefully trained for college and for business. Refers to Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Rev. Wm. M. Taylor, D. D., Rev. William Ormiston, D. D., Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., Hon. Abram Hewitt, and others. Send for circular.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School, No. 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 22. Boys prepared for Harvard, Yale, and other Colleges. French and German taught thoroughly. Circulars at school-rooms.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF reopens her SCHOOL FOR BOYS SEPT. 27, 1875. School hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Eight boarding pupils received; application should be made at once. NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., near Reservoir Park.

A GENTLEMAN OF GREAT EXPERIENCE gives instruction on piano-forte, harp, and harmony at pupil's residence; $10 per quarter; best reference. Address, with residence, TEACHER, Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical, Mathematical School for Boys will reopen Sept. 20, at No. 908 6th av. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

NEWBURGH (N. Y.) INSTITUTE—A FAMILY school for boys, will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars address Principals, HENRY W. SIGLAR and J. MACNIE.

MISS PEGRAM'S PRIVATE CLASSES FOR young ladies and children will begin the 30th September. For circulars apply at No. 178 Madison av.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 20 YOUNG BOYS, ($250.) E. HINDS' Institute, Hempstead, L. I.

MISS S. M. ROGERS will reopen her school, Lexington av., south-east corner 37th st., Sept. 20.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. Lyon's Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER BROADWAY. OPENS SEPT. 20. TWENTIETH YEAR.

Rooms—Superior.	Supervision—Personal.
Assistants—Experienced.	Teaching—Thorough.
Government—Kindly.	Pupils—Manly.

Steadfast patrons are a fair test of a school. Well-known names of last-year patrons follow. Prefixed numbers show the years of patronage:

19—John Auchincloss.	9—John Brooks.
11—Henry M. Alexander.	8—Benjamin Curtis.
11—Henry Day.	8—Parker Handy.
9—John S. Boyd.	8—Calvin E. Knox.

Nearly all have had sons fitted for college.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, REMOVED to No. 1 EAST 41ST ST., corner 5TH AV., will REOPEN on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29.

A THOROUGH ENGLISH COLLEGIATE COURSE with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of the FRENCH and other modern languages; HOME COMFORTS and HOME PRIVILEGES are the distinguishing features of this school. Single rooms for those who apply in time.

The Musical Department is under the care of Prof. S. B. MILLS.

Mlle. ROSTAN will be home after Sept. 1.

YALE SCHOOL OF THE FINE ARTS. YALE COLLEGE, NEW-HAVEN, CONN. Course of instruction covering three years. First year, drawing from the antique and from life; perspective. Second year, drawing from life; elementary studies in painting; anatomy. Third year, painting from life; composition; theory and history of art. Full courses of lectures provided in addition to the technical discipline of the studios. The school is open to both sexes. Send for circular. Address JOHN F. WEIR, Director.

FOR YOUNG LADIES BETWEEN FOURteen and eighteen; unsurpassed advantages of class study, under the best instructors, with free use of a rare library for reference, in a charming New-England home; unexceptionable references required. For circulars, address Box No. 84, Stockbridge, Mass.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL. *No. 252 Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 6. School hours 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. The twenty-second annual circular contains the names of over twelve hundred pupils, present and past. Many of the latter are actively and prominently engaged in business or professional life, and are the references offered to the public. The circular (without the roll of pupils) is inserted in Trow's City Directory between pages 40 and 41.*

MISS HAINES AND MLLE. DE JANON will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children on THURSDAY, Sept. 23; a separate class for boys on Oct. 1; a punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested. Their Kindergarten, under the charge of Mme. and Miss KRIEGE, will reopen Oct. 4; training class for kindergartners Nov. 1. All applications to be made at No. 10 Gramercy park, New-York.

SEABURY SEMINARY WILL COMMENCE its ninth successful year Sept. 20, 1875, at No. 125 West 42d st., near Reservoir Park. Three departments: Classical, for young ladies; Junior and Kindergarten, for boys and girls; German, French, and music by professors; no extras. References: William Buchanan, No. 61 Park av.; L. F. Thompson, No. 546 Madison av.; Right Rev. T. H. Vail. Apply to Principal, M. FROST, No. 125 West 42d st.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—SCHOLASTIC EXERcises will be resumed in this institution on MONDAY, the 4th day of October next. Candidates for admission will be received at the college, East 49th st. and Madison av., on FRIDAY, Oct. 1, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Students of the regular classes who have conditions to fulfill, will present themselves on SATURDAY, Oct. 2, at the same hour.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

MISS VAN WAGENEN will reopen her boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 49th st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 23. SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to the cultivation of PURE and ELEGANT ENGLISH, while French and German are so taught, by Professors of education and refinement, that they may be of practical utility.

KINDERGARTEN.—MRS. KRAUS-BOELTE, A three years' pupil and co-worker of Froebel's widow, seventeen years' experience in Germany, England, and America, and Prof. John Kraus, of the Pestalozzi Diesterweg Froebel School, reopen their Kindergarten and intermediate class Oct. 4, and normal training school for Kindergarten teachers Nov. 1, at Nos. 1,266 and 8 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts. Address as above.

MESSRS. CHURCHILL & MAURY'S SCHOOL, NO. 448 MADISON AV. Term begins Sept. 21. Principals may be seen after Sept. 12, at the school, from 10 to 2.

MARLBOROUGH CHURCHILL,
MYTTON MAURY.

MARGUERITE INSTITUTE. MRS. E. F. WAIT'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL For Young Ladies and Little Girls, No. 13 East 46th st., between 5th and Madison avs., Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, 1875.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Courses in Civil and Mining Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology and Natural History, Analytical and Applied Chemistry.

Examinations for admission Sept. 28; opens Oct. 4. For catalogues address C. F. CHANDLER, 49th st., corner 4th av.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Methodist Building, No. 805 Broadway, is now open for the year and rapidly filling up. Education for business men and women. No term divisions. Separate instruction. Call or send for circular.

S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor.

MLLE. D'OREMIEULX & MISS KEITH, Successors to MISS HINSDALE, Will open, Sept. 21, at No. 277 Madison av., a French boarding and day school for young ladies, and a Kindergarten for little girls and boys.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER WILL reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies at No. 148 Madison av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22; advanced classes for young ladies who have completed the usual school course of study will be organized during the Winter.

MISS ADELAIDE GANNON'S FRENCH, English, and German family school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13. Principal of Musical Department, Miss Louise Eckstein, the eminent English pianiste. Address Merview Home Academy, Babylon, Long Island.

MISS JAUDON'S English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 East 31st st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 23. Scholars in Kindergarten Department limited to eighteen.

Miss JAUDON will be home after Sept. 13.

GARDNER INSTITUTE, No. 620 5th av., New-York, Boarding and Day School for young ladies and misses, commences its eighteenth year Sept. 28, 1875.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 12 East 47th st., reopens Sept. 30. The lecture season will commence Oct. 7, from 4 to 5 in the afternoon. The school omnibus will call for pupils.

MISS McINTOSH ASKS THE ATTENTION of parents to her Home Classes for Young Ladies, who, desiring a thorough English culture, are yet unable to give so many hours to study as are demanded by an ordinary school course. For further information apply to Miss McINTOSH, No. 138 East 19th st.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—THE PREPARAtory school of Mr. WM. W. NEWELL is limited to about ten pupils. Suitable for any college. Reference to parents of scholars, Gouverneur M. Ogden, Esq., Jarvis Slade, Esq., Richard A. McCurdy, Esq., &c. No. 115 East 26th st.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Opens Sept. 8; civil engineering, the classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President, or O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' ENGlish, French, and German Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 23 West 48th st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, Astoria, Long Island, will re-open Sept. 30.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, MADISON AV., BETWEEN 83D AND 84TH STS.—French, English, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children. Terms moderate.

KINDERGARTEN AND TRAINING CLASS for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 22, at No. 44 East 43d st.; oldest and best Kindergarten in the City; all the Froebel occupations. Miss E. M. COE, Prin.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE BOARDING and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15. For further particulars apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 N. Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, one block from N. Y. University, begins 39th year Sept. 13; primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. Hobby, B. S. Lassiter, Prins.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S Boarding and Day School, No. 25 West 46th st., New York, reopens for Young Ladies, Children, and Infants, Sept. 21. Apply personally or by letter.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, ON RUTHERFORD place. For boys and girls. School reopens on the 7th inst. Principal in attendance, and circulars furnished at the school. HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

MISS S. D. DOREMUS REOPENS HER DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS At No. 47 East 21st st., Sept. 23.

MR. CORNWALL'S English, French, and Classical School for Boys, No. 1,267 Broadway will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 7 East 42d st., New York, will reopen Sept. 30.

MISS H. B. SMITH, NO. 208 WEST 43D ST., will resume her lessons with young ladies Oct. 7, 1875, in classes or singly.

CLASSES RESUMED AT THE ACADEMY of the Sacred Heart, No. 49 West 17th st., New-York, on MONDAY, Sept. 6.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen, No. 37 West 33d st., day and boarding scholars; complete studies. Circulars sent on demand.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 15.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, AND private instruction. Circulars sent.

THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th st.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 229 East 19th st., Wednesday, Sept. 22.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

NO. 333 4TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS. 112TH YEAR BEGAN MONDAY, SEPT. 20.

Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL.D. / B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Classical, English, and mathematical. Circulars at the school.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE. Central Park and 6th Avenue. TWENTY-FIRST YEAR.

Lessons resumed on Tuesday, Sept. 14, from 9 to 1, and on Sept. 20 from 9 to 3. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. College, Business, West Point, Annapolis, Scientific Schools; French, German, Spanish taught and spoken. Twenty teachers.

New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Large Gymnasium, fire-proof stairs, &c.

Prospectus sent on application.

PROF. CHARLIER, Director.

Collegiate Institute, No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City. (Location delightful and easy of access.) DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

Thirty-third year begins Sept. 13, 1875.

Circulars at bookstores and at the institute.

MISS COMSTOCK'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, Nos. 32 and 34 Reservoir Park, (West 40th st.,) facing Reservoir square.

Boarding pupils limited to sixteen.

School year of 1875 and 1876 will begin Sept. 27, KINDERGARTEN Oct. 1.

Personal application and inspection of building at any time.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS, NO. 167 MADISON AV.

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A separate department for young boys.

Dr. Irving's classes for the study of the English language, literature, and the fine arts will begin THURSDAY, NOV. 4.

MADAME O. DA SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West 38th st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 27. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English, and Primary School, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Terms, from $100 to $300 per year. A few boarders at $500 additional. Scholars boarded until families come to town. Carpentry, Latin conversation, physical education. Circulars at Putnam's Book-store, corner of 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st. Mrs. SYLVANUS REED'S SCHOOL, OPENS, SEPT. 30; KINDERGARTEN, OCT. 5.

Ladies wishing to join the classes of Prof. Nairne in belles-lettres and of Dr. Labberton, in history, will apply at once.

NO. 58 PARK AV., NEW-YORK. Between 37th and 38th sts. MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a first-class school for boys, especially as preparatory for college. Number limited to fifty; family pupils to six. Twelfth year opens Sept. 20. JOSEPH D. HULL, (Yale,) Principal.

AT NYACK-ON-HUDSON.—THE RIVERSIDE Institute thoroughly educates twenty young ladies; home culture; advantages unsurpassed; superb residence. Terms $400 to $500, and no extras. Opens Sept. 22. References, the Nyack clergy and Commodore Wm. Voorhis.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A boarding-school for 20 boys. O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal. Surroundings very attractive; house with City appointments, gas, water, &c.; heated by steam; gymnasium, grounds, 4½ acres. Terms, $400 per annum.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT masters, will reopen her boarding and day school for boys under fifteen, at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—Healthy and delightful location, with fine accommodations and superior course of studies. Reopens Sept. 1. Board and tuition, $120 half yearly. Write for prospectus or call per train from Hunter's Point every half hour.

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BETTS MILITARY ACADEMY, Stamford, Conn. Established 31 years in present locality; thoroughly a home school; for boarding-school purposes, the situation is unrivaled; re-opens Sept. 13.

JAMES BETTS, WM. JAMES BETTS, Principals.

MISS AYRES' ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, will reopen at No. 15 WEST 42d st., NEAR 5th av., NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE, Nos. 228, 230, and 232 West 42d st. Studies will be resumed on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Prospectus and catalogue furnished on application.

Rev. M. RONAY, S. P. M., President.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE. English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, with kindergarten for children, No. 658 Lexington ave. Reopens Sept. 6. Applications personally or by letter.

MISS M. A. CLARK will reopen her school for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 239 4th av. Pupils have the use of Gramercy Park at recess. Applications from 3 to 5 P. M. until the opening.

MISS EDMONDS, NO. 20 EAST 24TH ST., will resume her classes in literature, &c.; also a class to prepare for public school teachers, and those wishing to avoid the confinement of school. Two pupils will be received as boarders; references exchanged.

MISS WHITCOMB'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22, 1875. Address as above for circular.

MRS. WILLIAMES, assisted BY MISS CRUTTENDEN, announces the EIGHTEENTH YEAR of her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 26 West 39th st. Prompt attendance is requested on Thursday, Sept. 23.

MRS. JULIA W. GREEN WILL OPEN A primary and preparatory school, (English, French, and German,) for girls Sept. 28 at No. 68 West 36th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Mrs. Green will be at home after Sept. 14.

BOY'S BOARDING-SCHOOL, DOWNINGTOWN, CHESTER COUNTY, PENN. First-class New-York references. Send for a catalogue.

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THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school at No. 1 5th av., (first house from Washington square,) on TUESDAY, the 28th of September, 1875.

MME. LESPINASSE.—FRENCH INSTITUTE for young ladies at Fort Washington reopens Sept. 20. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, No. 3 Pine st.; Brentano's, Union square.

KINDERGARTEN.—MISS M. E. PERKINS, A graduate of Mrs. Kraus-Boelte's training class, will reopen her Kindergarten at No. 116 Waverley place, MONDAY, Oct. 4.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

MRS. LEVERETT'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and children re-opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29. No. 32 West 18th st.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, 409 Jefferson av., Elizabeth, N. J., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st., reopens Sept. 22.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies', Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

DABNEY UNIVERSITY SCHOOL, V. DABney, principal, (late Prin. of Princeton College Preparatory School,) No. 25 East 29th st. Four boarders.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL will reopen Sept. 23, at No. 1,193 Broadway. The Principal can be seen at the rooms after Sept. 13.

DR. J. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, 101 W. 45th st., corner 6th av., reopens Sept. 14. Thorough course of Classical, English, and German instruction.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 24 East 22d st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept 23.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE FOR making boys intelligent, healthy Christian men. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE FOR Boys, Madison, N. J. JAS. SHIER, M. A., Principal.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO 30 East 28th st., reopens Sept. 22.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 1, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—La Fille de Madame Angot—(Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Geoffroy, Mlle. Nardynn, Mons. De Quercy, Mons. Castel.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Led Astray—Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. Stuart Robson.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Our Boys.—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—The Flying Scud.—Mr. George Belmore.

PARK THEATRE.—The Mighty Dollar—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—Grand Instrumental Concert.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Around The World—(Grand spectacle.)

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Dramatic and Variety Entertainment.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Exhibition of Works of Art, Mechanics, and Agriculture.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—Vaudeville and Novelty Entertainment.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Burlesque, Songs, and Negro Comicalities—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

DARLING'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Exhibition of Ancient Statuary, Paintings, &c. Day only.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of The Times *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THE TIMES BY THE FAST MAIL TRAINS.

The Fast Mail trains to the West now enable subscribers to obtain The Times *within a radius of 500 miles from New-York City on the day of its publication, and as far West as Chicago within twenty-four hours. By this arrangement* The Sunday Times *has largely increased the area of its circulation, and can be purchased before noon in towns as remote from New-York as Syracuse and Harrisburg. The demand for this journal is already very large, and in order to insure attention notice should be given at once of any increase in the orders from newsdealers.*

Very much, we presume, to every one's surprise, Gen. Grant read a speech yesterday at the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, which the Associated Press dispatch describes as "quite long." The burden of it, as reported, is that all our citizens should endeavor to extend free public schools, uncontrolled by any sectarian influence. There may have been other sentiments equally urged, but this is the one which attracted the reporter's attention. We have no doubt that it will attract general attention as well. The possibility of sectarian influence in the management of our public school system is something which has forced itself very persistently of late on the public mind. The sect which is principally concerned in the matter is, of course, that of the Roman Catholics, and it is only because President Grant has, as he always has had, an exceedingly active sympathy with the average feeling of the American people, that he is found making a public expression of his views on this subject. The course of the Catholic clergy in New-Jersey in seeking to defeat constitutional provisions intended to protect the public schools, and the public Treasury also, from encroachments in the interest of any religious sect, was calculated to open people's eyes. The priests were defeated in this attempt, and they will probably be defeated in any similar one; but it is, nevertheless, still the duty of every citizen who values as he ought the free schools of the country, to watch all such schemes.

There is a good deal of the President's usual common sense in his blunt expressions regarding those who were engaged in the rebellion. He is prepared to welcome those who endeavor in good faith to perpetuate our institutions as "brothers in full interest with us in a common heritage; but we are not prepared," he adds, "to apologize for the past." The general feeling of the North could not have been more clearly expressed, and we commend these plain words of the President to the sentimentalists who think, for instance, that Gen. Grant ought to have called on Mr. Jefferson Davis in St. Louis the other day, and have shaken hands with him. Mr. Greeley's experience in this kind of nonsense was very significant, and no repetition of it will be required of Gen. Grant by sensible men on the one side or the other. A wise and manly good feeling toward the South is one thing; a superserviceable show of affection toward an unprincipled adventurer and enemy of his country, such as Davis unquestionably is, is quite another.

A well-worn tale was told by the Grand Jury, yesterday, in its presentment to Recorder Hackett. Frequent crimes of great magnitude, and few of them punished, (there are twenty cases of murder in the first degree among the jury's indictments;) an inefficient and corrupt Police; dens of thieves and prostitutes licensed by the Excise Board; gambling hells under the protection of the courts—these are some of the features of the picture drawn by the Grand Jury. They are only too familiar to our citizens. The jury is not a body of political philosophers, and it is not obligatory on them to suggest practical remedies for the evils they discover. Therefore, we are not surprised that they confine themselves to the general recommendation that officials should do their business more honestly, and that the public should aid them with all the information and support they can furnish. But so long as our officials are chosen in the hap-hazard, piece-meal, irresponsible fashion they are, their character will not be improved. And so long as the public finds it easier and cheaper to bear its present burdens than to take the trouble of throwing them off, it will continue to bear them.

Our readers will find in another column some interesting statements regarding the paper money issued by Congress and the various States during and immediately after the Revolution. These statements have been compiled by Gen. C. W. Darling from records bearing date 1794, found in a library in Switzerland, and though the facts are familiar to students of financial history, they have a special significance at this moment. The story of all the paper issues is the same. They may at first stimulate trade, but they ultimately lead to loss of confidence, confusion, stagnation, and great distress. And if the inflationists should now have their way in this country, we should only repeat on a larger scale the melancholy experience of our ancestors.

We do not pretend to understand the specific objects at which Mr. United States Marshal Packard, of Louisiana, is aiming, in his correspondence, which we publish this morning, with a "Liberal" editor in Shreveport. His observations are very correct, so far as they go; but they are very general, not to say vague. It is a painful truth, which Mr. Packard perhaps does not appreciate, that not even the Republican Party outside of Louisiana has a great deal of confidence in the Republican leaders in that State. They have imposed so many humiliations on the party at large; they have so embarrassed and harassed the national Administration, and they have saddled the party with the responsibility for so much misgovernment and disorder, that glittering generalities from them do not carry much weight. As there is, apparently, to be no change in the leadership in the State, so far as Federal patronage determines the leadership, we should like to say plainly to Mr. Packard and his friends that the very best thing they can do for the party, as well as for the State, is to give the latter an honest and just Government without requiring or inviting Federal intervention. If they will do that, the country will forget and forgive the past, which is about as much as the country can be asked to do for some time to come.

Whether or not the committee engaged in investigating the condition of the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island will promote any reforms in that institution is uncertain, but the evidence given before them shows clearly enough that there is room for reform. A number of prisoners were produced yesterday who seem to have been, when committed, under the age at which committal is legal. One was a girl of fifteen, convicted of false pretenses; one a boy of fourteen, guilty of burglary; a third was a lad of fifteen, a pickpocket and a professional burglar. Surely, there ought to be some better disposition possible for these children, desperate as their characters undoubtedly are, than imprisonment with a crowd of drunken criminals. A suggestion as to the latter was made by Warden Fox which deserves consideration, namely, that drunkards should be confined for longer terms, in order to teach them trades, and confirm them in the habit of abstinence from liquor. It is obvious that in a great proportion of cases, as at present treated, the Penitentiary is useless either for the punishment or reformation of the prisoners.

A curious phase of the Guibord case, in Montreal, was a suit brought by Guibord's heirs, who are the members of the Canadian Institute, for damages against the Cemetery Association. It was proposed by the plaintiffs that the association show cause why they should not be fined $2,000 for refusing to bury Guibord's remains. The suit has been dismissed, the costs being divided between the opposing parties. The Institute, in prosecuting their original case against the Cemetery Association have incurred considerable expense. This attempt to "get even" was a unique one, and it should not be understood as touching in any way the main point at issue. The highest courts have decided that Guibord's heirs have a right to demand for him a specified form of burial. The matter of damages for any denial of that right is a separate affair.

How are the New-York banks getting on with subscriptions to the Centennial stock? They have the matter in hand, and we have no doubt that, sooner or later, they will turn in a handsome amount. But there never was a case in which the maxim, "He gives twice who gives quickly," was truer or more pertinent. What the Commission require, and what they ought to have, is liberal support *now*. There is no room for a moment's doubt that the gentlemen in charge of this work are managing it with great fidelity and with admirable skill and judgment. Every dollar subscribed to it will be expended faithfully and to the best practical effect. We beg our citizens, then, to do all that they can, and to do it immediately. New-York ought to lead in the contributions to this enterprise as distinctly as she leads in commerce, wealth, and population; but does she do so?

According to the Madrid correspondence of the London *Times*, "the Spanish marriage" question is once more likely to appear in European politics. The Montpensier espousals, thirty years ago, disturbed the friendly relations of France and England; and the marriage of an earlier sovereign of England with Philip gave the world occasion to long remember the event known as "the Spanish marriage." Alfonso is supposed to be promised to a daughter of the Duke Montpensier, but Canovas de Castillo, who only lately went out of the Spanish Cabinet, is reported to favor an alliance of the King with a German Princess. This curious piece of intelligence is accompanied by the statement that such a project would not only be opposed by those who deprecate the growth of German influence in Spain, but by the family of the King and its partisans, who favor the Montpensier alliance. The difficulty with the Vatican is solved, and Castillo, who objected to a convocation of the Cortes on the basis of universal suffrage, expects to form a new Cabinet and return to power by accepting the political and religious situation as it now is.

BANK NOTES AND GREENBACKS.

The inflationists are particularly bitter on the national banks. They hate them with a special and perfect hatred. The Ohio platform contains a demand—which very fairly expresses the feeling of the party—for "the extinction of the present national banks, and the establishment in their stead of a system of free banks of discount and deposit only, under such regulations as the States may respectively prescribe;" and the platform further declares that there should be "no paper currency, except such as may be issued directly by and upon the credit of the General Government."

We may see from this the exact purpose of the inflationists. It is to remove all checks upon the issue of paper money. They aim to confine the power of issuing such money to the General Government, and to leave the power of issue in the General Government unlimited. Of course, it is understood that they are themselves to control this momentous function. They desire to paraphrase in politics the famous declaration of the Puritans: "The world belongs to the saints, and we are the saints." They propose that the General Government shall make all the paper money, and that they shall run the General Government. They thus require of the country a settlement of the question: which can best be trusted, under existing circumstances, to issue paper money, Congress or the banks?

No question of greater practical importance could be put, and it requires candid discussion. We think it quite possible to show that if paper money is to be issued—and in some form or other it must be—Congress is the very worst agent for the purpose. The first and fatal objection to placing this power in the hands of Congress is that it is extra-constitutional. No conceivable construction of any existing power given by the present Constitution could authorize Congress, in time of peace, to issue paper money. It might, indeed, borrow money on demand notes, but it cannot make these legal tender, and it is legal-tender notes which the inflationists contemplate. It is by no means certain that the issue of legal-tender notes even under the stress of war was constitutional. But while for the time being such an issue has the approval of the Supreme Court, there is not the shadow of justification for the theory that Congress can issue legal-tender notes solely as money, and not for the purpose of effecting a loan which could not be had in any other way.

But if the power to issue paper money were once lodged in Congress, it would still be true that that body is the worst possible repository of such a power, and for two reasons: it would have the least efficient means of ascertaining how much ought to be issued, and it would be under no restraint to prevent an overissue. Congress would be compelled to rely for information as to the needs of trade upon two sources, the knowledge of the majority of its members, and the investigations of its committees. Neither would be worth much. The majority of the members of Congress have very imperfect knowledge of business in any broad sense. Few of them have had any special training; they are not, as a rule, themselves engaged in trade; and even where they are so engaged, they are not likely to have any wide view of the situation of the country. As for the committees, they would get for the most part the evidence of interested parties, who would not be likely to testify as to general facts, but as to special needs and desires. And evidence thus gained would be immaturely and imperfectly digested and reported on by the committees, because the committees would not have the skill and judgment necessary for weighing the evidence. Let any man who has anything to do with the Customs or the internal revenue imagine how he would like to have his business managed by Government officials; yet, as a rule, the officials are better qualified for such a task by practical knowledge and business capacity, than Congressmen would be. Now, the issue of paper money is in itself a control of the widest kind over all business, and in its exercise even honest ignorance might do a great deal of mischief, while ignorance and corruption combined—as they are combined in every Congress—might inflict incalculable injury.

How is it, on the other hand, with the banks under the present system? What is the likelihood of their issuing circulating notes wisely? We believe it to be very great, and that they are many times more to be trusted in this direction than Congress; and for this reason—that their own interests are substantially the same as those of the public. It is well known by those who know anything about the system, that the issue of circulating notes by the national banks as at present regulated is profitable when business is brisk and loans are high—in other words, when circulating notes are legitimately demanded, and that it is profitable only under these conditions.

Banks have to buy bonds at a premium; pay their Federal, State, and local taxes; pay their running expenses; keep a certain proportion—from one-third to one-half—of their circulation covered by a reserve which is idle; bear the inevitable ratio of bad debts, and make their profits out of the interest on their bonds and the interest on their loans. Even then, the banks cannot lend unless the borrowers are eager to borrow. Under these circumstances, the banks lose money if they make an overissue, and they fail to make money if they issue too little. This fact acts as a silent, constant, automatic regulator of bank issues under our present system. It is not always perfect. Bankers are liable to be carried away by excitement. They may lend on bad security, and lend too much, and thus come to grief. But they are less likely to overissue notes when the loss from an overissue comes out of their own pockets, than Congress is to issue too many Government notes. The former are under the severest restraint known—that of self-interest. The latter is under no restraint, but is constantly subjected to temptation. We think, therefore, that, whatever the demerits of national banks may be in other respects, as agents for the issue of such paper currency as the country may need, they are incalculably better than Congress possibly could be.

MAKING MONEY.

The phrase "to make money," although not an old one, is so firmly rooted in the language that there is no hope of its displacement, except in the course of that gradual and insensible change in speech which is going on, and has been going on since the first word was uttered. But it is not a good phrase. It is neither exact nor descriptive. The older expression "to get money" is much better, whether regarded as to accuracy or as to underlying moral significance. In the first place no man actually makes money, in the proper sense of the word—unless it be the greenback printer at Washington, whom the inflationists hold in such high honor, and whose presses they would set to work so vigorously again. For the minter does not make, or profess to make, money. He merely puts the stamp upon it which gives it its legal function; he does not give value; that is in the metal itself. This, however, we notice merely in passing to the consideration of the other and more important point, that in almost all cases in which a man says that he makes money, he neither makes money nor anything else. If he produced anything which had a money value, and received that value for it, in that case, by a very simple figure of speech, he might be said to make the money that he received. But it is remarkable that in such cases the phrase in use is that a man earns money, not that he makes it. Making money is regarded almost exclusively as the function of trade of some sort, whether by simple and honest exchange of value for value, or by establishing "a corner" and driving your friends and acquaintances into it, and there plucking them bare. Plainly, however, money is not made in this way. The trader adds nothing to the money or money's worth of the world; he merely gets money which he adds to his own store, be that more or less.

Language rarely fails to bear the stamp of its time, and individual words generally descend in the scale of usage. Both these facts are illustrated in the present use of the phrase under consideration. To most of those who use it now it carries some implication, at least, of work or business of some kind, more or less genuine and honest. But it is very perceptibly divorcing itself from the necessity of any such significance, and is coming to mean the mere getting of money anyhow, honestly or dishonestly, with exertion or without. In two cases that have come to our knowledge recently, professional beggars have spoken of going out on their tramps to "see if they couldn't make some money;" and one of them being asked what his wife did, replied, "Oh, she goes out, too, to make money in the evenings"—making money proving, upon further inquiry, to mean simply begging. She took out a child and did the forlorn and destitute widow business. It proved that this worthy couple "made" enough money in this way to live without labor in a very comfortable style.

But this way of making money is no worse—if it is so at all, and no more incongruous with the honest meaning of the phrase—than that daily practiced by the Deputy Sheriffs to which a member of the Bar has recently directed public attention in the columns of The Times. An example, for which we have the word of a trustworthy informant, and which, indeed, is but one of a thousand, will illustrate this. An execution upon a judgment in default was brought to the house of the debtor while he was at dinner. There was nothing upon which to levy. The debtor had not a dollar's worth of property in the world subject to execution, and had difficulty in meeting his little necessary expenses from month to month. Of this he satisfied the Deputy Sheriff in a few minutes. But the worthy minister of justice then demanded his fees; and although he had no right to them, except in virtue of a satisfaction of the judgment, he extorted thirty-five dollars on a judgment of one hundred and sixty-five dollars, by threatening to make a levy, and to "put a man in the house," and "he'd see whether his fees wouldn't be paid." The debtor, shrinking from such an annoyance of his wife and family, the former then needing special care, promised to call at the Sheriff's office and pay the demand, and the Deputy took his leave, remarking—here is the pertinence of the story to our subject—"You see, Sir, ours is a fee business, and we're obliged to look after our own interests."

We have no doubt that this story is literally true as it was told to us; and it shows how men come to regard any habitual way of getting money as "making" it. The Deputy Sheriff's habitual extortion is a "business," a "fee business;" he regards it as such and speaks of it as such. Just so, we may be sure, the beggar-woman regarded her way of "making money" by passing herself off as an indigent widow, and so imposing upon the credulity and benevolence of honest people. Her business, like that of the Deputy Sheriffs, is a fee business, although she may not be able to look after her interests quite so sharply and effectively as they do. The burglars notoriously regard their occupation as a business, and speak of it as such. They, too, go out to "make money;" and we may be sure that the one who fired at Dr. Hammond had in his breast as honest a resentment of interference with his business, and as sincere a determination to look after his own interests, as any Deputy Sheriff of them all. It would seem that if we would have a phrase which expresses the getting of money honestly, we must invent a new one; but even then it would soon be degraded, by being adopted, as its predecessor was, by mendicant impostors, burglars, and the Sheriff's representatives.

THE FALL RIVER RIOTERS.

The operatives who have been indulging in riotous proceedings at Fall River pretend that all their acts have been done in the name of liberty. Thus it is that they attempt to justify efforts to dictate terms to employers, to defend idleness which brings distress if not starvation upon their own families, to excuse that tyranny which prevents other men working upon any terms whatever, and to defend that policy under which property is destroyed and the lives and security of the public are imperiled.

The idea of liberty which these men must have does not reflect much credit on their intelligence, but it is one which has prevailed in all periods of history. It is simply the asserted right of any individual to do exactly what he chooses without reference to anybody else, still less to the interests of society generally. When the mob at Fall River surrounded the City Hall and cried out for their rights at the hands of the Mayor and Aldermen, it would have been well to have asked the leaders what they understood by their rights. Most reasonable people, who have only an ordinary understanding of the word, would be very apt to think that they were already exercising too much of them. They were quite as free as any other citizens are. They had the chance to earn an honest living too, though they would not do it, and, unfortunately, it is not everybody who is as well off in that respect. Then their method of flinging loaves about the streets in order to let the world know that they were hungry was another proceeding quite at variance with the generally-accepted notions of consistency. In fact, throughout the whole conduct of these men we can detect nothing which encourages a favorable estimate of their wisdom, or which is calculated to excite for them in the public mind a spark of popular sympathy. Their riotous proceedings were unjustifiable throughout, and the effort to excuse them by raising the cry of "liberty" would be ridiculous if it were not so indicative of the ignorance of the men and of their criminal misguidance by self-interested leaders.

For it is not fair to attribute all the blame for these riots to everybody who takes part in them. If it were necessary to prove this, the evidence that is being taken at the trial of Siney and Parks at Clearfield would be sufficient for the purpose. No one can watch those proceedings without being impressed with the suggestion how little prone the bulk of the working men are to resort to strikes, it only they are allowed to exercise their own judgment and discretion, as they would be if liberty had anything to do with the matter. And on the other hand, how exclusively the odium for much of the misery and mischief that have been wrought by strikes is due to the insidious influence of the few adventurers who, under the plea of befriending the working man, are really striving only to use him for their own advantage. No impartial observer has ever doubted that this is, in by far the majority of instances, the true state of affairs. The men are not masters of themselves. They allow themselves to be duped by designing agitators. And when once they have placed their liberty of action at the disposal of these men, they have not the courage to withdraw from the false position into which they have been allured. If they have any demand at all upon public sympathy and forbearance it must be for this reason. As the slaves of the capitalists, as they are taught to call themselves, they have none. If they and their families suffer through their own misguided conduct, they should blame, first, the leaders who brought it upon them, and then themselves for their folly in listening to them. They must not appeal to the public or to the public authorities for pity. The help they want from these is of a very different kind. For themselves they need education, and a higher sense of their own dignity. The first, to give them a better insight into things about them, and into the principles of life and business, the second, as a safeguard against their being made so readily the slaves, not of capitalists, but of the people who call themselves their leaders. After this it is evidently necessary to deal with the men who bring about and encourage such riotous intentions with strict severity under the laws. They are not merely disturbers of the public peace, but they help to undermine the foundations of all manufacturing and business interests, and they should be punished accordingly. The amount of injury done by the Miners' National Association, of which Siney and Parks were the active officers, is hardly calculable, and if those men are guilty in any degree of the offense for which they are being tried, the best interests not only of the country but of the working men themselves will be served by the infliction upon them of an exemplary punishment.

DETECTIVE WORK.

The last London mystery, details of which we have already published, furnishes some points that are worthy of more than a passing consideration. The facts can be briefly stated. A person invites a fellow-workman to assist him in placing a couple of parcels into a cab. While the work is proceeding the assistant, actuated by a spirit of curiosity, seeks to know their contents, and so, turning aside a portion of one of the wrappers, he, to his amazement, discovers a human head. At the moment he takes no notice, but allows the man to drive away with the bundles, and then he gives word to the Police. After a short time the cab is overtaken, the man is arrested, and the parcels are examined. It is then found that they contain the entire remains of a human body. Wainwright, the person who had possession of them, offered the constable who had him in custody a thousand dollars to let him go. At this point the circumstances were unknown to anybody but the parties immediately concerned. Nothing was easier than for the policeman to accept the bribe, and we can well understand that the temptation to a man in the policeman's position was a strong one, for to almost any London constable the sum of £200 would be regarded as a small fortune. But it was not successful. The answer made by the officer was to the effect that he was there to do his duty, and he should do it. Wainwright was, therefore, locked up, and the official investigation of the affair almost immediately commenced.

But there was virtually no evidence against the prisoner, except on the minor charge of being in possession of a body unknown. His private and business reputation were not of the best, but nothing tangible had ever been proved against him. Moreover nobody had been missed from the neighborhood, nor could the remains be identified. One witness thought he recognized them, but the person to whom he fancied they belonged was proved to be still alive. There was nothing, then, but the bare suspicion that a murder had been committed, and in order to clear that away the matter was intrusted to an active member of the Police force. This officer immediately went to work single-handed, and with such energy that in two or three days he had gathered together a strong chain of circumstantial evidence, which, if sustained, proves not only that the prisoner is guilty of murder, but that the crime was committed at least twelve months ago.

In a large city nothing is much easier than for a person to live in absolute obscurity, unknown and almost unnoticed; and then to pass away, by death or otherwise, without leaving any appreciable mark by which he may be missed. It is quite evident that the victim in this case was some such person. She was probably friendless and but little known, so little that she met a violent death without leaving even an acquaintance behind to take heed of her disappearance. Moreover, a year passed, and even then the secret would have remained buried with the body but for one of those indescribable blunders which criminals often commit, to their own discomfiture. Seldom has a case looked at the outset less hopeful for the successful labors of the Police to investigate and unravel than did this. There was apparently not one of those clues about which we hear so much at Police Head-quarters in New-York when any great crime has been committed. Yet one man, within the space of what may be described as a few hours, traced out a connected train of evidence. He learned the history of a young woman who had been frequently in the prisoner's company more than a year ago, who disappeared suddenly about that date, and who can be without any doubt identified in the remains now found, and which had been buried on premises occupied by the prisoner at the time. Other minor incidents, strengthening the theory thus founded, have been supplied, and so strong is the circumstantial evidence here raised, that without affirming the prisoner's guilt, it is evident that something very unforeseen must occur if, without the greatest difficulty, he is to satisfy a jury of his innocence.

We do not know how many constables would be proof against an offer of a thousand dollars under circumstances which would render the acceptance of it comparatively secure; but we all do know that policemen do not always take so rigid a view of their duty as did the officer in the case under consideration. It is much to be wished, too, that a little of the same determination to fulfill the demands of justice as was shown by the officer who hunted up the evidence there, were more frequently exhibited. It is quite true that many great crimes perpetrated in Europe have never been cleared up, or the criminals detected and punished. But it is also true that, in the management of this City, very many more criminals would be brought to justice if the same energy and sense of duty prevailed among the Police as were displayed by the officers who have been engaged to solve one of the most horrible and mysterious crimes that have been heard of in London for many years.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Hon. D. W. Voorhees' first speech in Ohio will be delivered at Loveland on Monday.

The German newspaper in Cincinnati did not report Carl Schurz's speech. It is a Democratic paper.

Carl Schurz's meeting in Springfield, Ohio, on Tuesday was the largest ever held in that Congressional District. Hon. Samuel Shellabarger presided.

Assemblyman George Barrow, of the Second District of Onondaga County, this State, declines a re-election. He is a Republican, and has served two terms.

The Sacramento *Bee* reports that Senator Booth, of California, is in full accord with the Ohio Democracy on the question of currency. This seems incredible.

The Republican Convention for the Seventh Judicial District, at Rochester on Wednesday nominated James C. Smith by acclamation for re-election as Justice of the Supreme Court.

Hon. Albertus Perry, of Oswego, has declined the nomination for District Attorney on the Democratic ticket, and the County Committee has nominated George W. Parkhurst in his stead.

The Ulster County Republican Convention yesterday nominated Hon. E. M. Brigham for County Treasurer. The Democratic Convention nominated Andrew J. Story for the same office.

The Republicans of Onondaga County made their nominations at Syracuse on Wednesday as follows: For County Treasurer, Robert Hewett; Superintendent of the Poor, Henry H. Loomis; Justice of Sessions, Ralph Chapin.

The Alabama Constitutional Convention proposes to allow a mere majority vote of the Legislature to override a veto by the Governor. Elections are to be held on the first Monday of August, 1876, and thereafter on such day as may be provided by law.

The Constitutional Convention in North Carolina proposes to reduce the Governor's term of office from four years to two, to pay him $3,000 per year, to abolish the office of Lieutenant Governor, and to limit the pay of the members of the Legislature to $4 per day for sixty days.

The Green Bay (Wis.,) *Volks Zeitung* has declared for the election of the Republican State ticket, saying that it has failed to see genuine reform in the administration of the present State Government, and that every unbiased voter must come to the conclusion that the candidates on the Republican ticket are far superior in every respect to those of the Democratic.

The arrangements for the discussions between Gens. Woodford and Ewing in Ohio are that they shall take turns in opening, that the first speaker shall have one hour, the other one hour and a half, and the first speaker thirty minutes to close. Eight meetings are to be held—in Shawnee, Lancaster, Circleville, Wilmington, Galion, Upper Sandusky, Tiffin, and Mansfield.

The St. Louis *Times* tells President Grant that he has just thrown away a more than golden opportunity. He and Jeff. Davis happened to be in that city at the same time, and the *Times* says that if President Grant had only called on Mr. Davis and extended to him the hand of hearty good will and fellowship it would have become him, (President Grant,) "better than his crown."

Eavesdroppers seem to be getting numerous in Ohio. The Cincinnati *Times* asserts that a credible person, traveling on a railroad, overheard Gen. Cary tell a friend that Gov. Allen had personally assured him that in the event of his election, of which he has no doubt, he will resign his office as soon as he can without making too much of a breeze, and thus make Cary Governor, provided Cary is elected too.

The nomination of Major James F. Fitts for Assembly in the First District of Niagara Country, is heartily approved by Republican journals. The Lockport *Journal* commends him as sure to be a sincere worker for reform, and the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says that he is a ready, fluent, and forcible speaker, a lawyer of recognized ability among the members of the Bar in Western New-York; and, more important than all, a man of unimpeachable integrity.

Ex-Gov. Walker, of Virginia, delivered the annual address at the Maryland Agricultural Fair, his subject being the cause and cure of the hard times. He thought that the slow revival of the South had much to do with the general depression, and he argued that resumption should not be forced, that the greenbacks should be received in payment for duties, that taxation should be reduced as much as practicable, and that the public debt should be funded at a lower rate of interest.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* warmly commends the Independent Republican nominations for Mayor and Aldermen in that city. The candidate for Mayor is the present incumbent, Mr. Cunningham, and the Aldermanic ticket is made up of eight Conservatives and ten Independent Republicans, nine of the latter being colored men. The *News* says that all the colored candidates are men of intelligence and character, and most of them are, as property-holders, personally interested in carrying into effect the reforms set forth in the admirable platform of the party.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* met ex-Senator Fenton in Waukesha, Wis., and represents him as saying that it seemed to him that of the two parties the Republican gives the best evidence of a useful future; that its tendency and bearings upon the great question of finance are the most acceptable. Taught by late disasters and inspired by a memory of the former grandeur of its course and conduct, he felt great confidence, he said, that it would also disenthrall itself from the unworthy influences that had affected it lately, and show itself equal to the demands of the people. If he was mistaken in this estimate, it would be apparent previous to the great national contest next year, and the large body of independent citizens, of whom he claimed to be one, would determine their course accordingly. In regard to this State, he said that both parties have made good declarations of principles and good nominations, and the cause of good government can hardly suffer by the success of either party. In his own Congressional district, he seemed to think a majority of the Liberals would vote the Republican State ticket; other things being equal, their associations and sympathy would naturally lead to that.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

THE MEETING AT DES MOINES—SPEECH OF PRESIDENT GRANT—KINDLY EXPRESSIONS TOWARD THE SOUTH.

Des Moines, Iowa, Sept. 30.—At the evening session of the Army of the Tennessee last night the opera-house was crowded. An address of welcome on the part of the State of Iowa and the City of Des Moines was delivered by Hon. C. C. Cole. Gov. Fletcher delivered the annual oration. He reviewed at length the history of the Army of the Tennessee and of the society, and dwelt on the part taken by the Iowa soldiers in the war. He referred in kindly terms to the Confederates who opposed them, and expressed the hope that the people of all sections of the country will conduct themselves toward each other like men who have a common country.

Eulogies on members of the society who have died since the last meeting were pronounced by members. Among the dead are Gens. Morgan Smith, Frank Blair, and Chester Harding.

President Grant being called out, came forward and read quite a long speech. He said he had concluded to disappoint those who called on him first in the expectation of getting a short speech, and had jotted down some things he wished to say. He then spoke as follows:

Comrades: It always affords me much gratification to meet my comrades in arms of ten or fourteen years ago, and to tell over again from memory the trials and hardships of those days of hardships imposed for the preservation and perpetuation of our free institutions. We believed then and we believe now that we have a Government worth fighting for, and if need be dying for. How many of our comrades paid the latter price for our preserved Union. Let their heroism and sacrifice be ever green in our memory. Let not the result of their sacrifices be destroyed. The Union and the free institutions for which they died should be held more dear for their sacrifices. We will not deny to any of those who fought against us any privilege under the Government which we claim for ourselves. On the contrary, we welcome all such who come forward in good faith to help build up the waste places and to perpetuate our institutions against all enemies, as brothers in full interest with us in a common heritage; but we are not prepared to apologize for the part we took in the war. It is to be hoped that like trials will never again befall our country. In this sentiment no class of people can more heartily join than the soldier who submitted to the dangers, trials, and hardships of the camp and the battle-field, on whichever side he fought. No class of people are more interested in guarding against a recurrence of those days. Let us, then, begin by guarding against every enemy threatening the prosperity of free republican institutions. I do not bring into this assemblage politics, certainly not partisan politics, but it is a fair subject for the soldiers in their deliberations to consider what may be necessary to secure the prize for which they battled. In a republic like ours, where the citizen is the sovereign and the official the servant, where no power is exercised except by the will of the people, it is important that the sovereign, the people, should foster intelligence—that intelligence which is to preserve us as a free nation. If we are to have another contest in the near future of our national existence, I predict that the dividing line will not be Mason and Dixon's, but between patriotism and intelligence on the one side, and superstition, ambition, and ignorance on the other. Now, the centennial year of our national existence, I believe, is a good time to begin the work of strengthening the foundations of the structure commenced by our patriotic forefathers one hundred years ago at Lexington. Let us all labor to aid all needful guarantees for the security of free thought, free speech, a free press, pure morals, unfettered religious sentiments, and of equal rights and privileges to all men, irrespective of nationality, color, or religion. Encourage free schools, and resolve that not one dollar appropriated for their support shall be appropriated to the support of any sectarian schools. Resolve that neither the State nor the nation, nor both combined, shall support institutions of learning other than those sufficient to afford to every child growing up in the land the opportunity of a good common school education, unmixed with sectarian, pagan, or atheistical dogmas. Leave the matter of religion to the family altar, the Church, and the private school supported entirely by private contributions. Keep the Church and the State forever separate. With these safeguards, I believe the battles which created the Army of the Tennessee will not have been fought in vain.

The President's speech was greeted with applause, which was repeated again and again. After speeches by Secretary Belknap and Gens. Jeff. C. Davis, Force, Baine, Meyers, and others, army songs were sung. Gen. Sherman closed the speaking for the night with a humorous and short speech, in which he said he wished all the speeches made here to-night could be printed in full and scattered broadcast through the South, to show the people there how the ex-soldiers of the North all feel toward them.

THE YACHT RESOLUTE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In my proposal of the 28th inst., to sail the Resolute, I hoped to secure a race on what I consider the only terms on which such contests should be conducted. The practice of buying canvas enough to cover New-York bay, and then hiring men to spread it, which has unfortunately prevailed for several years past in yacht races, is, in my opinion, contrary to the true spirit of yachting, as is also the tearing to pieces of the cabins by the storage there of anchors, guns, chains, &c.

The Resolute, therefore proposes to sail in cruising trim, in smooth or rough seas, and requires that her opponent shall do the same.

I am willing that the match shall be according to the rules of the New-York Yacht Club, so far as they do not conflict with the conditions I have proposed, and if a dinner does not suit my antagonist, I will sail him for a pennant. As my object is not to ascertain whether some other boat can drift faster than the Resolute, I am not willing to go into a race without such a limitation of time as will make it necessary that there shall be an eight-knot breeze or better over the entire course. I have thus given my reasons at length, as my convictions on the subject are strong, and if Commodore Bennett, or any other yacht owner, will take up my offer, I shall only be too happy to try conclusions with him.

Less than five lines in your valued paper will suffice for an answer, whether of acceptance or declination. Yours truly, RUFUS HATCH.

New-York, Thursday, Sept. 29, 1875.

WASHINGTON.

AN INDIAN RESERVATION OPENED.

RELINQUISHMENT OF THE ALSEA AND SILETZ RESERVE BY THE INDIAN OCCUPANTS—SETTLERS TO BE ADMITTED ON REMOVAL OF THE SAVAGES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—A clause in the Indian Appropriation act of last Winter authorized the removal of all Indians located on the Alsea and Siletz Reservations in Oregon, set apart for them by Executive order of December, 1866, and to locate them on defined public lands, bounded on the north by Salmon River and west by the Pacific Ocean. These lands were made a permanent reservation for the Indians, while the same act opened the rest of the Alsea and Siletz Reservations to settlement. A proviso prevented the removal of the Indians without their consent. Benjamin Simpson, a special agent detailed to effect the removal of the Indians, telegraphs from Portland that he has made satisfactory arrangements with the Indians, and that they are now moving to the new reservation. Upon official notification of their removal, the lands abandoned will be thrown open to settlement under the Homestead and Pre-emption acts.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

LIST OF CADETS EXAMINED AND ADMITTED TO THE WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY, SEPT. 1.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The following is a list of cadets who were examined, found qualified, and admitted to the West Point Military Academy on the 1st of September:

William Harryman Rapley, District of Columbia; Lorenzo L. C. Brooks, Iowa; Hanson W. Brawder, Thomas Crouse, and James H. G. Wilcox, Kentucky; Thomas J. Lewis, Louisiana; Charles R. Noyes, Massachusetts; Edward H. Browne, Michigan; Edwin J. Jolley, Missouri; George L. Converse, Jr., and James E. Runcie, Ohio; James M. Brophy and Timothy B. Clemens, Pennsylvania; M. J. Jenkins and Allan R. Jordan, South Carolina; John L. Goodall and Edward T. Jones, Tennessee; John H. Woods and Charles F. Pearce, West Virginia; Theodore A. Bingham, Louis Garesche, Guy E. Huse, John G. Lugenbeel, and William B. Reynolds, at large.

The following Congressional Districts are not represented at the Academy, by reason of the graduation of cadets or failure of candidates. Invitations to nominate persons to fill the vacancies have been sent to the members of Congress representing those districts, such nominations to be sent in before the 15th of April next: The Fourth, Seventh, and Eighth Districts of Missouri; Second, Tenth, and Eleventh Districts of Massachusetts; Third and Sixth Districts of Louisiana; Second District of Arkansas; Third District of New-Hampshire; Second, Third, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-sixth, and Twenty-seventh Districts of New-York; First, Third, and Sixth Districts of New-Jersey; Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-fifth Districts of Pennsylvania; First District of Rhode Island; Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Districts of Virginia; Fifth and Seventh Districts of Wisconsin; Fifth and Eleventh Districts of Ohio; Third and Fifth Districts of South Carolina; Fourth District of North Carolina; Seventh, Eleventh, and Nineteenth Districts of Illinois; First and Fourth Districts of Indiana; Sixth District of Iowa; Third District of Kentucky; Third and Fifth Districts of Alabama; First District of Connecticut; Second District of Florida; Eighth and Ninth Districts of Georgia; Third and Fourth Districts of Michigan; Montana, Arizona, and Colorado.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS BANK.

DECLARATION OF A DIVIDEND OF THIRTY PER CENT., PAYABLE ON NOV. 1.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Messrs. Creswell, Purvis, and Leipold, the Commissioners of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, announce to the creditors of the company that they will commence paying a dividend of thirty per cent. on all audited claims on the 1st of November next. All payments will be made at their office, No. 1,507 Pennsylvania avenue, upon presentation to them of the pass-book or other satisfactory evidence of the company's indebtedness. Depositors and other creditors residing in, and adjacent to, this city should present their claims in person, and those residing at a distance forward their books or other evidence of indebtedness through some responsible bank or banker, or by mail or express. Upon receipt of the pass-books or other evidence of indebtedness, the amount of the payments will be entered and a check for the amount, with the book or other vouchers, will be returned without delay. Depositors at the Washington branch will be paid by check on the Treasurer of the United States. Those at other branches by check on the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at New-York City, which checks are negotiable in any part of the country. All checks have been drawn to the order of the original depositor, and assignments will be recognized only so far as to deliver the checks as originally drawn to the assignees. Persons forwarding pass-books or other vouchers should be careful to accompany them with their full Post Office address. Creditors whose claims have not yet been examined and audited, by reason of their failure to forward them, may suffer a slight delay, as no payment will be made except upon a careful examination and verification. In this connection, the Commissioners desire again to caution the creditors of the company to hold on to their claims and not to dispose of them at a sacrifice. Although still unable to fix or even to approximate the amount the company will ultimately pay, other dividends are sure to follow, and the Commissioners renew the assurances heretofore given that, as far as it may be in their power, everything shall be done to hasten the payment of dividends and the satisfactory adjustment of the company's affairs.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE VARIOUS TRIBES NOT SUCCESSFUL—THE PROPOSITION SUBMITTED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, Sept. 29, via FORT LARAMIE, Sept. 30.—The Council closed this afternoon with an abandonment of the negotiations by the Commissioners with the acquiescence of the Indians. Yesterday in a long talk the Indians repeated a list of their wants.

They desired to have given them by the Great Father, in return for the Black Hills, the support of the nation for seven generations, or 350 years. In addition they wanted yoke cattle, cows, sheep, horses, hogs, fowls, farming utensils, guns and ammunition, and, moreover, enumerated a hundred articles of food and clothing, which they wished sent them as annuity goods. They wanted houses, schools, saw-mills and civilized furniture. They declined to permit any other roads to the Black Hills but Custar's trail from Bismarck. The portion which they would cede to the Government was that where timber exists, retaining the foot of the hills. Certain agents, traders and interpreters whom they named they desired discharged, and wanted the citizens' claims for Indian depredations paid by the Government. The request for Catholic missions was repeated and emphasized. Red Cloud wanted to live in peace, and asked that the bringing of whisky on the reservation by Mexicans be stopped.

The Arapahoes spoke through Black Crow. The chief claimed the first right to the soil of this country, and asked exactly what the Sioux had asked. Little Wolf and Living Bear presented the case of the Cheyennes. They asked that all Southern Cherokees who came here may be permitted to remain. Fast Bear, of the Wazazi Brules, wanted an agent from his own people. Crow Feather, Bad Heap, Flying Bird, and Vanding Cloud made speeches of the same purport as all the rest.

Wizac presented Commissioner Allison with a large council pipe for President Grant.

This morning about one hundred chiefs met the Commissioners. Little Wound made the first speech, repeating and indorsing what Red Cloud said yesterday. He hoped the Great Father would give them the privilege again of going down to the Republican. They wanted to hunt there this Winter, as the young men reported buffalo there.

Senator Allison read the following formal proposition regarding the Black Hills:

The people of the United States, desiring to live in perpetual peace and amity with those of the Sioux nation, and designing to deal with them in all things liberally, fairly, and justly, and to contribute, as far as may be, to their civilization and comfort, do, through their Commissioners duly appointed and authorized, submit to said nation the following propositions, assuring them that it is their privilege to accept any one or reject all of them:

First—To purchase license to mine and also, as incidental thereto, the right to grow stock and cultivate the soil in that country known as the Black Hills and bounded and described as follows, to wit.: Beginning at the junction of the North and South Forks of the Cheyenne and embracing all the territory between said river lying west of said junction to the 104th meridian of longitude, west from Greenwich; the United States agreeing to pay therefor the sum of $400,000 per annum during the occupancy granted, the States reserving the right to terminate the said license at any time by giving two years' notice by proclamation and the payment of the full amount stipulated for the time the license may continue, and that, on the expiration of the said term all private property remaining upon said territory shall revert to the Sioux nation. And that of said $400,000, such portion as Congress shall determine, not less than $100,000 annually, shall be expended for objects beneficial for their civilization, and the remainder of said annual sum shall, in like manner, be expended for their subsistence. Or if the Sioux Nation prefer it:

Second—To purchase the Black Hills, as above described, from the Sioux Nation, and to pay them for their interests there the sum of $6,250,000, in fifteen equal annual installments. Said sums to be annually appropriated for their subsistence and civilization; not less than $100,000 of which shall be annually expended for the purpose of civilization.

Third—That the President of the United States shall, under proper restrictions and regulations, designate three routes to the Black Hills country as follows, to wit:

One from the south, between the 102d and 103d meridian; one from the east, not further north than latitude 41, and one from the west, not north of latitude 44; also a branch road from some point on the Niobrara River to an intersection of either the eastern or southern route, at some convenient point not west of the 103d meridian, west of Greenwich.

Fourth—The Commissioners furthermore propose to purchase all that portion of what is known as the Big Horn country, in Wyoming, which lies west of a line drawn as follows, to wit: Beginning at the north-west corner of Nebraska, and running in a north-westerly direction until it reaches the Yellowstone River, where the 107th meridian west of Greenwich crosses said river, and to pay them for interest therein the sum of $50,000 annually for ten years, to be paid in good American cows and other live stock, and in such implements of husbandry as are convenient to stock growing, and as may be deemed advisable by the President.

Fifth—Any agreement which may be made shall be of no binding force upon either party until it shall have been submitted and agreed to by Congress and approved by the President of the United States, and any agreement for the purchase of the Black Hills country shall be of no effect until it shall be agreed to and approved, and until it shall be signed in accordance with the provisions of the twelfth article of the Treaty of 1868.

Sixth—The Commissioners propose that, in case of acceptance by the Sioux Nation of the above propositions, and after the proposed agreement shall have been completed as above set forth, the sum of $50,000 shall be expended in presents to be distributed, as is customary among the Indian people.

Spotted Tail said the amounts offered were too small and they could not agree. They had better let the matter rest and postpone the treaty for the present.

The commission promised to take all the words of the Indians to the Great Father. It was evident there could be no agreement then and there, and they desired to part as they had come—as friends.

The closing hand-shaking was most friendly. The Indians betrayed no disappointment. The Commissioners will depart to-morrow.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Prof. Goldwin Smith was married to the widow of the late Hon. W. H. Boulton at St. Peter's Church, Toronto, yesterday morning.

A telegram from Gaspe states that the crew of the schooner Julien Brothers, wrecked on Anticosti Island on the 20th inst., have arrived there.

The schooner Garibaldi, with lumber for Oswego, went ashore on Monday night on an island off Toronto, Ontario. She lies in seven feet of water.

Yesterday, at Bear Ridge Colliery, Pennsylvania, a fall of coal buried five miners. Assistance being procured, they were rescued, after two hours of hard work.

Rev. C. A. Groeber, of Meriden, Conn., who was charged with immoral conduct, has been acquitted by the committee of clergymen who investigated the case.

Mrs. R. C. Voorhees, of Rocky Hill, N. J., was drowned in Stony Brook yesterday. It is believed she committed suicide, having been predisposed to insanity.

The second annual meeting of the New-York State Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held in Ilion, Herkimer County, on Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 6 and 7.

Miles, the Barre bank burglar, was arrested at Montpelier, Vt., yesterday, and pleaded not guilty. The case was postponed until the March Term, and the bail fixed at $20,000.

John Crinimans, employed in Park's lumber mill, Warren Summit, N. H., in attempting to oil the machinery was caught by it and both arms torn from their sockets and his neck and back broken.

Charles Flack, a farmer of Buckingham township, in Bucks County, Penn., committed suicide yesterday by cutting his throat with a razor. Financial difficulties are supposed to be the cause for the act.

Ex-Gov. Olden, of New-Jersey, was attacked by paralysis on Wednesday. He is able to see his friends, but one side is entirely paralyzed. The ex-Governor is nearly eighty years of age, and it is feared he will hardly be able to survive this attack.

Mr. Alden, a prominent resident of Fishkill Landing, while hunting yesterday morning, was wounded in the knee by the accidental discharge of a gun. He was removed to Fishkill village, where amputation was performed, but he died in the evening.

Arrangements have been made by which the late Mr. Ralston's country-seat, Belmont, twenty-five miles from San Francisco, will be turned over to the use of Mr. Leland, of the Palace Hotel, and conducted as a rural adjunct of that establishment. The Palace Hotel will be opened to the public on the 12th of October.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

By the fire at Sandy Hill, N. Y., on Wednesday evening, J. S. Wilbur loses $30,000 on his carriage manufactory, stock, and dwelling-house; insured for $17,300; F. A. Wilcox loses $1,500 on his residence; insured for $1,000; C. M. Clements $500 on his residence. Four families were rendered homeless. Mr. Wilbur intends to rebuild at once.

The old Swan Hotel, situated on the road to Old Bridge, about three miles from New-Brunswick, N. J., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at $5,000, on which there is $3,000 insurance. The family of Mr. S. P. Hodgkiss, the proprietor, had barely time to escape from the burning building.

The steam lumber mill at Bolton, Vt., owned by the Williston Mill Company, was entirely destroyed by fire Wednesday night. The mill originally cost $25,000, and was insured for $8,000, but since an ineffectual attempt was made a few weeks ago to burn the mill, some insurance companies are said to have withdrawn their policies.

A barn one mile south of Smith Basin, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. A canal horse-driver named Brennan and several horses were burned to death.

SERENADE TO MLLE. TITIENS.

A serenade and reception were given last night at the Everett House to Mlle. Teresa Titiens by the Centennial Choral Union. As early as 10 o'clock the guests began to gather in the parlor, and at 11 Mr. Archibald Johnston, formerly President of the old Harmonic Society, addressed Mlle. Titiens on behalf of the members of the Centennial Choral Union, tendering her a cordial welcome to America and to New-York. The ladies of the union, he said, as a further earnest of their welcome had desired him to request her acceptance of several floral offerings. They sincerely hoped that her visit to America would be met by success in the largest and most ample sense of the expression, and that when she left she might take kindly remembrances of her visit. "We are poor in words," he said, "and words are poor at best, and we deem it fitting to dispense with set speeches and to address you in a language which will be more agreeable, that of music."

Mlle. Titiens, who was dressed in a beautiful toilet of lace presented to her by the ladies of Dublin, replied in a few words of thanks, and Grafulla's band began outside the rendering of the following programme:

Fackeltaus, No. 3, introducing, "God Save the Queen" ..... Meyerbeer
Selections from the Opera of "La Juive" ..... Halevy
German Song, introducing "Watch on the Rhine," ..... Selected
Waltz Brilliant, "Wiener Blut" ..... Strauss
"Star Spangled Banner," with chorus ..... Key

The plaza was illuminated brightly with gas and calcium lights, and was crowded with citizens attracted by the music. Among the company in the parlors were Messrs. L. F. Hamson, C. E. Horsley, George F. Bristow, Herbert Van Dyke, Strakosch, Maretzek, Alfred Joel, and many others well known in the musical circles of this City.

DANGER OF HOISTING A SAFE.

While a safe was being removed yesterday from the business apartments of Messrs. Smith & Ginnodo, who occupied the second floor of No. 177 Broadway, the "jack," to which the ropes supporting the safe were fastened, suddenly smashed and precipitated the safe to the sidewalk. The heavy staying timber in falling knocked the foreman, John McDonnell, from the second story window, and he in his fall broke his arm and severely bruised his head. The safe, in falling, turned completely over, knocking the hat from off a passer-by. Subsequent investigation revealed the fact that the "jack" had a large knot in its fibre. McDonnell, who was removed to the Park Hospital, had greatly improved in condition last night.

DR. PORTEOUS' DEATH.

HIS DROWNING THE RESULT OF GROSS BRUTALITY—SUSPICIONS OF FOUL PLAY NOT SUSTAINED—A COMPLETE INVESTIGATION CALLED FOR.

The friends of the late Rev. Dr. George B. Porteous who visited Sea Cliff yesterday, where the remains lay, had their suspicion aroused upon learning all the circumstances connected with his death on Tuesday evening, that he had been the victim either of foul play or of gross brutality on the part of the boatmen. The remains were placed in a large ice box in the front parlor of the cottage which Dr. Porteous occupied during the Summer months with his family, and a large number of his friends in Brooklyn visited the place during the day to sympathize with Mrs. Porteous in her bereavement. It is alleged that his forehead bears marks of violence, and this statement, coupled with that made by several people who were in the neighborhood of Glen Cove about the time the reported drowning occurred, that Benjamin, the boatman who was supposed to have been drowned, was seen near the shore after the upsetting of the boat, and that no trace has since been found of him, has given rise to various rumors respecting the manner in which he came by his death. It is suspected by some of the citizens of Sea Cliff that the boatmen are responsible, and a full investigation of the case is demanded. The Coroner's inquest which was held on the remains, so far from allaying these suspicions, has tended to strengthen them, and the Coroner is severely censured for not entering into a fuller investigation of the circumstances connected with his death.

The following letter was addressed yesterday to the District Attorney of Queens County by Mr. Applegate, a citizen of Sea Cliff, calling for a thorough inquiry into the matter:

SEPT. 30.

To the District Attorney, Queens County, Jamaica, Long Island:

SIR: The friends of the late Rev. Dr. George B. Porteous are not satisfied with the Coroner's inquest held over his remains. It was held at an indecent place, in indecent and illegal haste. The Coroner, evidently, does not understand his duty, and it becomes your province, and probably your duty under the circumstances, to put the stern machinery of the criminal law to work to see fair play and justice done.

Public opinion states that a crime has been committed, and some citizens of Sea Cliff feel it due to their place's fair fame to have the facts investigated.

The evidence upon which this suspicion rests is this:

1. Mr. Benjamin, who was in the upset boat, was seen near the shore, where it is shallow, and has not put in an appearance since. The bay is being searched for his supposed body, ordinary investigation having failed to find any.
2. Dr. Porteous had hold of the boat, floating with it; the water was as calm as a mirror; it is alleged that he let go his hold twice—very unlikely.
3. Dr. Porteous' forehead bears the marks of a blow or injury inflicted by some extraneous agency.
4. The men were quarrelling.
5. His watch is gone.
6. Mr. Koop did not inform the rescuers that Dr. Porteous was in the water. He did not tell them that he was alive, as evidently he must have been, having been in the water only a few minutes.
7. Instead of being taken out of the water, Dr. Porteous was dragged, face down, through the water, and at the shore tied to a stake. He floated for ten minutes, and only then, at the stake, was drowned.
8. Mr. Koop is reticent about the matter.

Surely an indictment should be found by the Grand Jury in a case of such barbarity.

M. APPLEGATE, Citizen of Sea Cliff.

Mr. Appleton called yesterday upon Mr. A. G. A. Harnickell, at his office in Cliff street, New-York, and showed him the above letter before forwarding it to the District Attorney. Mr. Harnickell is a prominent member of All Souls' Church, of which Dr. Porteous was Pastor, and upon learning the facts contained in the letter he also signed it in behalf of the friends and parishioners of the deceased clergyman. A TIMES reporter called upon Mr. Harnickell last evening, and he corroborated the facts stated in Mr. Applegate's letter. He believed at least that there had been gross and unpardonable barbarity exercised. He says there is no doubt that marks of violence appear on the forehead of the deceased, and that while one of the men who found him in the water admits that he was warm, he was dragged through the water on his face, and afterward tied to a stake near the shore.

Mr. Henry Moore, residing at No. 467 Monroe street, Brooklyn, having an office at No. 82 John street, New York, whose name was given in the letter to the District Attorney of Queens County as one of the friends of Dr. Porteous who desired an investigation, was also called upon by a TIMES reporter last evening. He stated that he had not been consulted as to the use of his name before that letter had been forwarded, or else it should not have appeared in that connection. Dr. Porteous he was very friendly with, and he had entertained him at his residence in Monroe street, at one time, for a period of upward of two months. He did not believe that the Doctor had been murdered, and proceeded to give his reasons. He saw the body on Wednesday evening at the cottage lately occupied by Dr. Porteous at Sea Cliff, and, although his attention had not then been called to any suspected foul play, he noticed no mark upon the forehead. Indeed, it was observed by some of the friends present then that the deceased looked quite natural. Had there been a mark of a fatal or even severe wound Mr. Moore felt sure he should have noticed it, for Dr. Porteous had a remarkably high and smooth forehead, upon which a mark would readily have been noticed. Then as to the watch, the Doctor carried one.

After Dr. Porteous had been out in the boat for some time a doctor who is staying at Sea Cliff, and who was fishing near the scene of the drowning, heard the men discussing loudly on religious questions. One of the men he heard say, "I don't believe in a hereafter," and he understood another to say that he did not believe in God. This discussion, it is, Mr. Moore says, which has given rise to the idea of a quarrel; for Dr. Porteous, in a heated argument, was a very loud talker, and one unacquainted with his manner, hearing him in argument, would be apt to think him engaged in some angry dispute. The boat was upset while Benjamin was walking to the stern of it to pass a bottle of liquor to some one else. After the boat upset Koop was engaged in an effort to save his two children. The occupants of the boat that picked him up noticed while conveying him ashore a dark object on the water at a little distance, but before they had time to go to it a boat from another little vessel lying near put out, and its occupants, seizing the skirts of Dr. Porteous' coat, drew him along in the water toward the wharf, and left him fastened to the pier. It is against this piece of inhumanity alone that Mr. Moore, finds cause for complaint, for he thinks that it proper restoratives had been applied immediately after his rescue, his life might have been saved. He had floated from the first and remained floating until some minutes after he had been left at the dock.

The body of the deceased clergyman will arrive at Pier No. 24 East River, about 9 o'clock this morning, and will be taken thence to the church edifice, known while he preached thereat as the Church of All Souls, corner of Pierrepont and Clinton streets, Brooklyn, where the funeral services will be conducted by Rev. Dr. Nye in the afternoon.

THE TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE.

There was a very full and enthusiastic meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee held last evening in the Wigwam on Fourteenth street, all the magnates of the venerable and autocratic "order" being present, and every delegation well represented, numerically, at least. The main business of the meeting was the fixing of the times and places of holding the various conventions to nominate candidates for the approaching election, and to hear the reports of the Committees on Discipline and Organization in reference to the application for a reorganization of the Second and Seventeenth Assembly District delegations. The report which has already been made public, declares the seats of both delegations vacant and recommends a reorganization, and it was expected that there would be some warm discussion over the matter before the report was adopted. The rank and file and most of the line and staff of the Democratic organization appear to be very thoroughly afraid of the Committee on Discipline and submit to its chastisement with a quiet though ill grace. Not one word was said in opposition, the report was adopted, and the reorganization will shortly be accomplished. The conventions were fixed to take place as follows: For Aldermen, Oct. 18; for Assemblymen, Oct. 20; for the judiciary ticket Oct. 11; for County officers Oct. 15, and for Senators Oct. 15. A list of places of holding the Aldermanic, Assembly, and Senatorial Conventions was announced, and the County and Judiciary Conventions will be held in the Wigwam. After the transaction of some minor business, the committee adjourned.

MR. TILTON LECTURES IN BROOKLYN.

Mr. Theodore Tilton delivered a lecture entitled "The Human Mind," in Brooklyn, in the Academy of Music, last evening, before an immense audience. As early as 1 o'clock in the afternoon all the seats had been sold at the box office, and hundreds of persons who applied after that time were disappointed in getting tickets. When the hour for opening the doors had arrived, a large crowd had already gathered in front of the building, completely blocking up the street, and considerable disturbance was caused by the rush which took place when they were permitted to enter. Mr. Tilton was very warmly received, much enthusiasm being manifested, and his lecture was applauded throughout.

A FARMER MURDERED.

QUEBEC, Sept. 30.—Information received from Megantic County says that a well-to-do farmer named O'Donnell was murdered on Sunday last, while returning from church. His body was found in a ditch, with the skull fractured in two places.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

MISHAPS OF A YACHT RACE.

REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK CLUB—THE ATALANTA, COMET, AND SADIE WIN THE PRIZES—ACCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

The regatta of the New-York Club, sailed yesterday for the prizes offered by Rear Commodore Kane, was one of the most extraordinary upon record. It began with an accident, it continued through mishaps, and it can hardly be said to have ended in satisfaction. A fleet of sixteen yachts, schooners and sloops, started from Stapleton, and only four of them, so far as could be ascertained to a certainty, went round the light-ship. These were the Atalanta of the first-class schooners, the Comet and Estelle of the second class, and the Sadie of the sloops. There is a bare possibility that the sloop Vision may have also rounded it, but if so, her failure to get over the course within eight hours debarred her from winning any prize. One of the peculiarities of this regatta was that some of the best yachts in the fleet could not get outside of the Hook by reason of the calm, while others that drifted out with the tide were in a little while careening through a heavy sea-way with a fresh breeze that split the sails of several vessels, snapped the masts of one, leaving her a perfect wreck, and more or less disabled others. The steamer Neversink went out with the judges, members of the press, and a large party on board. Never had any steamer on a yacht race such multitudinous functions to discharge. Now she was engaged in the judicial occupation of timing the yachts as they started; then she was steaming off to intercept them at the South-west Spit; again she was charitably rushing to the aid of the unlucky craft of the Commodore which had gone aground on the West Bank, a little obstruction in the bay, to the east of which it was pleasantly insinuated she should have sailed; then her attention was divided between the yachts that wouldn't go outside the Hook and those that went so far outside that they threatened to leave her behind altogether; next she was making an effort to catch the leading yachts at the light-ship and then she was steaming back to assist if need be the schooner Peerless, both masts of which had been snapped at the deck, carrying all the sails and tackle into the water, and finally she was again lying quietly off Stapleton ready for the exercise of those judicial functions which appertained to her by reason of the presence of the judges. All the yachts entered, with the exception of the Breeze, started for the race. These were the Mohawk, Alarm, Palmer, Resolute, Atalanta, and Idler, of the first-class schooners; the Estelle, Comet, Clio, and Peerless, of the second class, and the Vindex, Addie, Vision, Active, Sadie, and Madcap, of the first and second-class sloops. When the starting signal was given they crossed the line in the following order:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Estelle	11	35	36	Palmer	11	41	18
Addie	11	36	52	Atalanta	11	41	59
Vision	11	37	31	Idler	11	42	09
Madcap	11	37	48	Clio	11	45	27
Alarm	11	38	58	Peerless	11	46	22
Comet	11	40	18	Vindex	11	47	24
Sadie	11	40	33	Resolute	11	48	07
Active	11	41	03	Mohawk	11	49	07

The Mohawk crossed in the first instance after the Madcap, but for some reason or other went back and crossed the line again the last of the fleet. Both she and the Resolute were outside the fifteen-minute rule of the club; but as neither afterward made any figure the application of the rule was unnecessary. Indeed, the Resolute, which favors cruising trim, in consequence of the light breeze which prevailed after starting, ran up her flags, and merely took a sail in a non-contesting capacity, with a pleasant party on board. The mishaps commenced by the Estelle snapping the main boom of the Dreadnaught, which was lying more or less in the way of the starting yachts. The sail out to the South-west Spit was uninteresting in a yachting point of view, but at the same time very pretty. A large fleet of non-competing yachts crawled down with the fleet, and the Seawanhaka, Cyclops, and other steamers with excursionists on board accompanied them. There had been a fine promise of breezy weather in the morning, but there was no better fulfillment than calm or light puffs of wind, under the influence of which the yachts were carried along to the South-west Spit buoy, which was languidly rounded in the following order: Madcap, Sadie, Estelle, Addie, Comet, Vision, Atalanta, Peerless, Clio, Vindex, Active, Resolute, Idler, Mohawk, Palmer. The Alarm had grounded on the West Bank and was no longer in the race for any practical purpose. Here came the division of the yachts into two sections. The Mohawk, Palmer, Resolute, Idler, and Vindex fell into a dead calm and could not stir outside the Hook, while the others drifted out with the tide, and once outside got such a belaboring in the heavy sea (the breeze was no more than an ordinarily fresh one) that only the Comet, Estelle, Atalanta, and Sadie were known to have rounded the Light-ship. The Peerless lost both masts and was taken in tow, the Clio sprung her masts and was also towed back, the Addie and Madcap retired, and there was, in fact, a general break-up. The Comet rounded first, in excellent style, followed by the Estelle, Atalanta, and Sadie. On the return the Comet held her lead splendidly, but the Estelle, near the finish of the course, was passed by the Atalanta, which all through sailed remarkably well. The Comet finished at 5:43:08, and won the prize in the second-class schooners on actual time which was less than that of any other boat in the fleet. The Atalanta, the only one of the first-class schooners which sailed the course, takes the prize in that class, and the Sadie wins in that class of sloops to which she may be found to belong after measurement. The race for the Bennett Challenge Cup between the Madcap and Vision is still undecided. The Estelle lost a man overboard in the course of the race, but he was promptly picked up. One of the guests of the Resolute also got a ducking, and it is stated that a man was lost from a small sloop not engaged in the regatta.

ROWING.

THE DENMARSH-PEDGRIFT SINGLE SCULL RACE AT PITTSBURG DECIDED A DRAW.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, Sept. 30.—A single scull race between Frank Denmarsh, of Pittsburg, and John Pedgrift, of Chicago, for $250 aside, three miles—a mile and a half and repeat—came off about 5 o'clock this afternoon. Denmarsh gave Pedgrift thirty yards start and choice of water. At the word "Go" both got away in good style, Denmarsh gaining rapidly. When they had pulled about four hundred yards they fouled, but continued over the course, Denmarsh still in the lead, which he maintained until the close, coming in four lengths ahead. Time—19m. 38¼s. Pedgrift claimed the race on a foul, but the referee decided it a draw, which caused general dissatisfaction on both sides. The betting was two to one on Denmarsh, and large sums were staked on the result. A large crowd was present. The time is said to be the best on record.

THE TURF.

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD—THIRD DAY OF THE FIRST FALL MEETING—AN EXCELLENT DAY'S SPORT.

The trotting at Fleetwood Park yesterday was better than on any previous day of the meeting. The winner of the first race is said to be able to beat 2:25, if called upon. The horse Lookout won two heats, but lacked endurance, and was beaten by T. A. The race was stubbornly contested for five heats. Following is the summary:

FLEETWOOD PARK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1875.—Third day of the Fall meeting; trotting for a purse of $400, for horses which have never beaten 2:34; mile heats, three in five, in harness; $225 to first, $100 to second, and $75 to third horse. Closed with thirteen entries.

J. De Laney's b. g. T. A.	3	2	1	1	1
M. Whipple's ch. g. Lookout	1	1	2	5	2
John Murphy's b. m. Pauline	2	3	5	4	4
J. H. Philips' b. g. Bay Jack	5	4	3	2	5
T. Barden's b. m. Flora	4	5	4	3	3
Peter Manee's b. g. Harry Erwin	6	6	dis.		
J. B. Renaud's b. m. Susie	7	7	dis.		

Time—2:31, 2:31, 2:28, 2:31¼, 2:31½.

The second race was won by Lady White in three straight heats, although Zephyr, who won third money, was, previous to the start, made a strong favorite. Following is the summary:

SAME DAY.—Trotting for a purse of $800 for horses which have never beaten 2:28; mile heats, three in five, in harness; $450 to first, $225 to second, and $125 to third horse. Closed with five entries.

M. Whipple's b. m. Lady White	1	1	1
W. M. Cameron's blk. g. Ned Forrest	2	2	4
W. C. Trimble's br. m. Zephyr	4	4	2
J. Dougrey's gr. g. Ben Smith	3	3	3
E. K. Bradbury's b.k. m. Catskill Girl	dr.		

Time—2:33, 2:31, 2:32½.

STALLION CONTEST AT BEACON PARK—SMUGGLER THE WINNER.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—About 3,000 persons attended the race between the stallions Smuggler and Thomas Jefferson at Beacon Park this afternoon, for a purse of $2,000 and the championship. The postponement of yesterday had the effect of decreasing the attendance. The regular driver of Jefferson was absent through a misunderstanding, and a strange driver was assigned to that stallion. Smuggler was the favorite at the odds of nearly one hundred to fifty previous to the start, and the betting was quite animated. On the toss for positions Smuggler secured the pole.

First Heat.—A start was effected at the second attempt. Smuggler gained an advance at the quarter stretch and turn, and near the pole he was a length in advance. The lead was increased after passing the pole, but Jefferson closed up in the straight stretch beyond the pole until his head lapped the favorite's wheel. Smuggler was urged forward and was a length and a half ahead at the close of the first half of the heat in 1:10½. Before reaching the three-quarter pole Jefferson was again urged, and by an extreme effort lapped Smuggler's flank. The effort was too much for him, however, and coming down the stretch Jefferson broke badly and ran over the score a length behind the champion, who won the heat in 2:25½.

Second Heat.—On the third attempt the horses started, and on the first turn Jefferson broke badly and fell behind six lengths. Smuggler jogged along easily through the heat, maintaining the lead without trouble and crossing the line two lengths ahead. Time—2:28.

When the stallions appeared for the start in the third heat, Jefferson seemed so badly lamed that it was deemed advisable to withdraw him. The judges permitted him to be taken to his stable, as he had strained a tendon of the near hind leg. Smuggler, therefore, "walked over" the course for the third heat in 2:40, and was declared the winner of the race.

SUMMARY.

Match race; purse $2,000; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

H. S. Russell's b. s. Smuggler	1	1	1
W. B. Smith's blk. s. Thomas Jefferson	2	2	dr

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	36¼	1:10½	2:25½
Second heat	37½	1:14½	2:28
Third heat	43	1:24	2:40

THE ONE GREAT ISSUE.

From the Evening Mail.

There are many reasons, which lie beneath the surface of passing events, why we should both expect and desire a desperate contest over the financial issues. We are now, as a people, at the turning of the ways. If we go on reducing the debt, providing for the fulfillment of national obligations, and doing all that an honest people can do to win and deserve the confidence of the world and our own self-respect, we shall find it easier every year to reduce our interest account, foreign capital will flow in to help us develop the continent, our own timid capitalists will gradually let out their hoards, and in a few years every laborer in the land will be paid in a currency which will have the same purchasing power as its face in gold. If we are weak enough to abandon all the credit and advantages we have won by doing what we have to fulfill our pledges to our creditors, we are just at the beginning of disasters that will dry up the fountains of credit, disgrace us abroad, paralyze all enterprise, and threaten the foundations of society itself; for he is a short-sighted observer who does not discern all around us the materials for Communistic agitations that may test the strength of our national, State, and Municipal governments as they have not been tested, even by the greatest of civil wars.

This is the solemn issue before us. Its magnitude is beyond comprehension or expression. It cannot be evaded, nor can any other issue divide attention with it. It comes right home to every man—rich or poor, employer and employed, and affects all the interests that most concern men. The financial questions are to-day to this country what those of the ancient Sphinx were to all inquirers. We must answer them wisely, on peril of pains and penalties as inevitable as those with which nature visits physical indiscretions.

How many men realize that there is now on the stage of action a whole generation of voters whose minds have never been trained on this class of questions? For at least fifteen years before the war the slavery issue dominated all others, especially with all the younger class of voters. In fact, our only financial difficulty as a nation was how to keep down our revenues and dispose of the inevitable surplus. From the beginning to the end of the war that was the great issue. It is true there were great debates over the issue of the greenbacks, but, as a rule, that issue was sustained by everybody who supported the war, and opposed by sympathizers with rebellion. The former regarded the measure as of doubtful constitutionality, but of clear "war necessity." The latter had much to say about the Constitution, but hated the greenback, because it was giving "aid and comfort" to "an unholy, abolition war." Since the declaration of peace there has been no end of discussion of financial measures, but it has developed so many individualities of theory and so many different "panaceas" that the ordinary mind has passed through the successive stages of mystification, bewilderment, distrust, and final disgust.

What has been needed, and is now near at hand, is a clear, well-defined, intelligible issue between good faith and dishonesty, between real and sham values, between demagogism and statesmanship. It has been the curse of the country that this issue was not made and settled in 1872, since when we have been drifting, and delaying the period of recovery. But for the heroic firmness of the President, both parties in Congress would have borne, though unequally, the disgrace of inflicting on the country a Currency act which would have completed the paralysis of credit. Should both parties go into the next Presidential campaign with platforms framed so as to compromise between hard and soft money, we should drift still further toward chaos and irretrievable ruin.

Fortunately, both the fools and the wise have, without concert, combined to render such dodging impossible. Providence, which impartially uses all sorts of material wherewith to grind out great results, has uses even for such noisy reminiscences of Jackson times as "old Bill Allen" and for such a pestiferous "blatherskite" as Sam Cary. Without such spokesmen the vast underlying masses of ignorance, blind discontent, recklessness of obligations, and bad citizenship could not get organized and made vocal. In this land of universal suffrage we want to know—it is at the gravest risks that we do not know—just what fallacies, follies, and deviltries are seething in the brains of the ignorant, the depraved, and the misled. Thus a roaring "Bill Allen" becomes of infinite service to the State. He shamelessly embodies in popular oratorical style the delusions that are floating among the masses, presents to thoughtful men obvious causes for alarm, and arouses, by the very magnitude of his following, the apprehensions of all intelligent patriots.

It is due to such men as he that the country has at length been made to realize the extent of the ravages made by the soft money lunacy among the masses and among unprincipled politicians. Just as Vallandigham represented, led, brought out, and exposed the disloyalty that existed among the Democracy during the war, so has Allen answered the same providential purpose. If he is elected—in spite of the advice of "hard money" Democratic papers in this region to the Ohio Democrats, to "vote for Hayes"—Mr. Tilden, Mr. Bayard, and all the other "hard money" leaders of the party in the East will have to either follow Mr. Thurman's inglorious example, or be silent, like Groesbeck, or come over to the Republicans on the financial issue, just as Mr. Tilden has asked the Republicans to come over to him on the question of canal reform.

For our own part, seeing the manifest fact that the masses of the Democratic Party are unsound on the great issue of the day, and fearing more from a compromise policy than from a square and open fight, we should not regard Allen's election as an unmitigated disaster. It is of the greatest present importance that this question of an honest currency and of the maintenance of the national credit should be fought out now. It is of infinite importance to the future of the country whether wisdom or folly, honesty or scoundrelism, shall prevail at this juncture. Let the issue come in its simplest and squarest style. If every clear-headed and honest man in the country has to work between now and the Presidential election, to carry it for the cause of a sound currency, the labor will not be lost. The rising generation will be indoctrinated thoroughly in the first principles of finance, as a former one was by the long contests of Jackson with the United States Bank, and more so. Moreover, it must be a contest which will develop the mental faculties and strengthen the morale of the whole people, just as the slavery agitation developed the latent heroism, the torpid consciences, the intellectual activities of the people. Such struggles are the conditions on which alone a great Republic can continue to grow in moral power, in coherence of the masses, in the elements of a noble nationality.

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A GOSPEL of salvation to ruptured men. The ELASTIC TRUSS, No. 683 Broadway, presses uniformly all round the body, is worn without the slightest uneasiness, and soon cures rupture. Sold cheap. Very durable.—*Advertisement.*

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Believing the **BEST** is the cheapest, A. RAYMOND & CO., for their Fall Stock for Men and Boys, have manufactured only the **BEST GOODS**, and such as they believe will give entire satisfaction to purchasers.

Parents are invited to examine the **PRICES** marked on each garment, and those desiring to economise in the matter of dress are reminded that the lowest prices are not always the cheapest.

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Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops.—The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

MARRIED.

ACKERMAN—TAYLOR.—On Wednesday, Sept. 29, at Pearl River, Rockland County, N. Y., by Rev. Romaine S. Mansfield, CORNELIUS H. ACKERMAN to THEODORA A., youngest daughter of Elizabeth M. and the late Joseph G. Taylor.

BECKWITH—CORNWELL.—On Thursday, Sept. 30, by Dr. E. H. Chapin, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Jacob Weeks, No. 756 5th av., JOHN A. BECKWITH and KATIE W. CORNWELL, both of New-York.

PARKER—KINDRED.—In New-York, Sept. 30, 1875, by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., WING T. PARKER, of Buffalo, N. Y., to MARGARET E., daughter of the late Alfred Kindred, of London, England.

WRIGHT—GARDNER.—On Monday evening, Sept. 27, by Rev. G. H. Hepworth, CHARLES LENNOX WRIGHT to CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH GARDNER, all of this City.

DIED.

BLEECKER.—At Fort Washington, on Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1875, SARAH E., widow of James W. Bleecker, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church, corner of 155th st. and 10th av., on Friday, Oct. 1, at 1:30 o'clock, without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at 152d st., on arrival of 1 o'clock train from 30th st.

HANABERGH.—Suddenly, Aug. 24, of heart disease, on board Royal Mail steamer Shannon, from Aspinwall to Carthagena, AUGUSTUS SCHULTZ HANABERGH, late United States Consul at the latter place.

☞ Rhinebeck (Dutchess County) papers please copy.

JARVIS.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Thursday evening, Sept. 30, JEANNETTE JARVIS, formerly of this City.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

LOUNSBERY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 29, JAMES H. LOUNSBERY, in the 39th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at his late residence, No. 193 Lefferts place, on Friday at 4 o'clock.

☞ Bridgeport papers please copy.

RUTAN.—Suddenly, in Tottenville, Staten Island, on Thursday, the 23d inst., RACHEL KINGSLAND, wife of the late Henry S. Rutan, in the 81st year of her age.

Funeral services at the Woodrow M. E. Church on Sunday, Oct. 3, 1875, at 10:30 A. M.

ROBBINS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, ELIZABETH W., wife of Wm. M. Robbins, aged 50 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 121 Henry st., Friday, Oct. 1, at 4 P. M.

RYAN.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Tuesday, Sept. 28, of disease of the heart, Mrs. MARY LERET NICHOLS, widow of George Ryan, of Philadelphia.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, Friday morning at 10 o'clock, from St. Mary's Church, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered up for the repose of her soul.

☞ Baltimore and Philadelphia papers please copy.

SEYMOUR.—On Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1875, SARA A. SEYMOUR, daughter of Caroline M. and the late George R. Bergh.

Funeral from the residence of her mother, at Rhinebeck, on Friday, Oct. 1, at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

TITUS.—At Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 30, of pneumonia, N. HALLOCK TITUS.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

VAN WYCK.—At Riverton, N. J., Sept. 28, PETER S. VAN WYCK, in the 86th year of his age.

Funeral services will be at Van Wyck place, Fishkill, N. Y., on Friday, the 1st of October, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relations and friends are invited to attend.

☞ San Francisco papers please notice.

WHITING.—On Wednesday, Sept. 29, at 4 P. M., ADELINE, wife of Francis H. N. Whiting, and daughter of Mr. William Hurry, of this City.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 10 West 34th st., on Saturday, Oct. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE, for the teeth and breath, is the best dentifrice in the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

A NOLD KING, THEY CALL HIM HEROD, was said to be eaten up by worms. There are many here and now, who are almost in the same plight as the king. Herod had no Worm Lozenges, but we have BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, which do the work of destruction to the satisfaction of every one but the worms.

FOR CUTS, WRAP UP THE WOUND IN the blood, and wet the bandage thoroughly with BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. For chills and fever it has proved very efficacious. It quickens the blood and invigorates the whole system. No mistake about it. For internal and external use. Sold by all druggists.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30, 1868.

DR. GOURAUD: I THINK YOUR "CREAM" is unquestionably the best thing in its line, from the reason when a lady once uses it she continues it in preference to anything else. Our customers for it are regular ones. I find it is retailed at the druggists' and fancy stores at $2 a bottle yet. There is more sold here than you are aware of. What is required to insure a large sale is a liberal amount spent in judicious advertising. Let the ladies know its merits, and especially the price, and if they once try it we secure a regular customer. If I were the owner I would sell more of it in this city than all the rest of the skin preparations put together. T. W. EVANS.

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THE SUNDAY TIMES BY LIGHTNING DELIVERY.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES will be taken by the new FAST MAIL TRAINS to all parts of the Western and Southern States. IT MAY BE READ at all points along the Pennsylvania and New-York Central Railroads ON SUNDAY, and will reach Western Towns and Cities BEFORE BREAKFAST on Monday.

THE TIMES of Sunday next will publish the continuation of Mr. Hardy's new story,

"The Hand of Ethelberta."

THE TIMES of Sunday next will also contain extracts from the leading European and American magazines, gems from the best authors, interesting stories, and ALL THE NEWS. THE TIMES will also give:

A carefully-prepared review of the AMUSEMENT RECORD of the week.

Interesting letters from THE TIMES staff of HOME and FOREIGN correspondents.

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THE VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH, both foreign and domestic.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

Under the new Fast Mail arrangement, THE NEW-YORK TIMES *reaches this city at as early an hour Sunday morning as on other days.* THE SUNDAY TIMES *is an admirable paper, with the latest news and always with choice literary selections and original stories. It ought to have a very large circulation.*

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BARTLETT'S "BOULEVARD" STREET and "PARK" LAMPS, with or without Porcelain or Silvered Reflectors. Also patent Torch and Key for lighting all street lamps instantaneously, the same now used in New-York, Boston, and elsewhere. Manufacturer's depot, No. 569 Broadway, New-York, and No. 287 Washington, corner School st., Boston.

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MOET & CHANDON.
THE BEST DRY CHAMPAGNE.
For sale with the leading dealers in wines.
ANTHONY OECHS,
Sole agent for the United States.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 2, 1875, will close at this office as follows: on TUESDAY, at 12 M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 4 and 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

AVOID THE ORDINARY NAUSEOUS AND irritating purgatives usually given to children, and administer MILK OF MAGNESIA, which is gentle and tasteless.

HEART-BURN, DYSPEPSIA, COLIC, AND all the various disorders arising from indigestion are easily remedied by MILK OF MAGNESIA. Sold by all druggists.

DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY.—HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington av., near 29th st. Hours, 8 to 3.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MAY AGNES FLEMING'S NEW NOVEL, NORINE'S REVENGE, will be ready in a few days. G. W. CARLETON & CO., publishers, New-York.

THE NEW NOVEL, NORINE'S REVENGE, by MAY AGNES FLEMING, will be ready in a few days, by G. W. CARLETON & CO.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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NORINE'S REVENGE IS THE TITLE OF MAY AGNES FLEMING'S new novel, which G. W. CARLETON & CO. will publish in a few days.

10,000 COPIES OF MAY AGNES FLEMING'S new novel, NORINE'S REVENGE, nearly ready. G. W. CARLETON & CO.

"NASAL CATARRH AND CATARRHAL DEAFNESS."—Pamphlet by A. N. WILLIAMSON, M. D., late Clinical Physician in Medical Department of University of New-York. Price 10c. Address as above, No. 28 East 20th st.

A NEW NOVEL—BY MAY AGNES FLEMING, entitled NORINE'S REVENGE, will be issued in a few days by G. W. CARLETON & CO.

POLITICAL.

A PRIMARY ELECTION WILL BE HELD at the head-quarters First Assembly District Republican Association THIS EVENING, to elect delegates to the several conventions.
Polls open from 7 to 10 P. M.
JOHN ROBINSON, President.
WILLIAM H. BAKER, Secretary.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election will be held at head-quarters, No. 466 Pearl st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 1, 1875, to elect delegates to the several conventions. Polls open from 7 till 9 o'clock.
DENIS SHEA, President.
THOMAS BROWN, Secretary.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION primary election FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 1, at head-quarters, No. 205 Grand st. Polls open from 7 to 9. THOS. F. GRAY, President.
JAMES DALTON, Secretary.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election will be held at No. 521 Grand st., THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 1, to elect delegates to the various conventions.
E. S. NEWINS, President.
DANIEL QUINN, Secretary.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A PRIMARY election will be held at head-quarters, No. 185 Spring st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 1, to elect delegates to the several conventions. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock. AUSTIN LEAKE, President.
E. HALLOCK, Secretary.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election will be held THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 1, at head-quarters, No. 384 Grand st. Polls open from 7 to 10.
ROBERT MOORE, President.
JAMES O. ELLERY, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF THE SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A primary election will be held at head-quarters, No. 12 University place, on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 1, 1875, for the purpose of electing delegates to the various conventions, in accordance with instructions of the Republican Central Committee.
CORNELIUS VAN COTT, President.
WILLIAM TERHUNE, Secretary.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Primary election at No. 63 Ludlow st., FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 1.
JOHN N. LANTHIER, President.
JOSEPH McCABE, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the Republican Central Committee, a primary election will be held at Bleecker Building, on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 1, 1875, for the purpose of electing delegates to the various conventions. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.
GILBERT J. HUNTER, President.
GEORGE W. LUCKEY, Secretary.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Primary election THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 1, at head-quarters, Nos. 28 and 30 Avenue A. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock.
JACOB M. PATTERSON, JR., President.
WM. GLASER, Secretary.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the Republican Central Committee, this association will meet at Republican Hall, 33d st., east of Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 1, for the purpose of electing delegates to the several nominating conventions. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.
GEORGE BLISS, President.
KNOX McAFEE, Secretary.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—An election for delegates to the various conventions will be held at No. 642 5th st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 1, at 7 o'clock.
A. WATTS, President.
CHARLES McCOLLEY, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the call of the Central Committee, a primary election will be held at head-quarters, Liberty Hall, No. 231 West 16th st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 1. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock. CHARLES BLACKIE, President.
C. G. ARCHIBALD, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election of this association will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, at No. 20 St. Mark's place, to elect delegates to the different nominating conventions. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M. JOHN H. BRADY, President.
EDWARD BROOKS, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold an election for delegates to the several nominating conventions, at their head-quarters, No. 352 West 35th st., on FRIDAY, Oct. 1. Polls open from 7 to 10.
HENRY G. LEASK, President.
BENJAMIN F. ANDERSON, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Primary election FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 1, at head-quarters, No. 230 3d av., for delegates to the County, Senatorial and Aldermanic, Civil Justice, and District Conventions.
Polls open from 7 to 10.
WILLIAM HENRY ANTHON, President.
A. S. BUGBEE, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election will be held at Head-quarters, West Fiftieth Street Church, near 8th av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 1, 1875, for the purpose of electing delegates to the different nominating conventions. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock. JOEL W. MASON, President. GEORGE W. CREGIER, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to a call of the Republican Central Committee, a primary election will be held at head-quarters, No. 457 4th av., FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 1, for the election of delegates to the various conventions. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.
HENRY E. HOWLAND, President.
JOSEPH C. BIGLIN, Secretary.

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of a call of the Central Committee a primary election will be held at head-quarters, Dorscheil's Hall, 10th av. and 65th st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 1, to elect delegates to the various conventions. Polls open from 7 to 10 P. M. JOSEPH CUDLIPP, President.
WILLIAM H. WARRING, Secretary.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the Republican Central Committee, a primary election for delegates to the various conventions will be held at head-quarters, Brevoort Hall, No. 156 East 54th st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 1, 1875.
Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock. Please present your certificates at the door.
W. S. PINCKNEY, President.
ALBERT BOGERT, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election to the County, Senatorial, Assembly, and Civil Justice Conventions will be held at Lincoln Hall, corner 116th st. and 3d av., FRIDAY, Oct. 1, 1875. Polls open from 7 to 10 P. M. HENRY C. ROBINSON, President.
M. J. FRENCH, Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE TWENTY-THIRD WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will be held FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 1, 1875, at 7 o'clock, at head-quarters, Braun's Hall, 143d st., North New-York, for the election of delegates to the ensuing County, Aldermanic, and Assembly Nominating Conventions.
JAMES R. ANGEL, President.
New-York, Sept. 28, 1875.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Sept. 30, at public auction, E. H. Ludlow & Co. sold the four-story and basement brown-stone front house, 20 by 50, with two-story brick extension 14 by 26, and lot 100.5 feet deep, No. 27 West Forty-fifth street, north side, 345 feet west of Fifth avenue, for $27,500, to C. F. Oelrich. Under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, S. A. Steele sold a small frame house, with lot 25 by 100, on West Fifty-first street, north side, 150 feet east of Seventh avenue, for $7,725, to John Belzer, plaintiff in the legal action. The legal sale, by Messrs. Ludlow & Co., of property on One Hundred and Fifty-first and One Hundred and Fifty-second streets, west of Tenth avenue, was adjourned to Oct. 28. No other business was transacted.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

A large number of auctions are noticed for to-day at the Exchange, as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, Receiver's sale, by order of the United States Circuit Court, under the direction of Egbert Deming, Esq., of five lots, together in size 125 by 100.5, with buildings, on East Forty-seventh street, south-east corner of Lexington avenue; also, plot 160 by 100.5, with buildings, on East Forty-seventh street, south side, 145 feet east of Lexington avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sales, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of a lease of plot, 58 by 142.4, on west Twenty-third street, north side, 300 feet east of Ninth avenue, with lot in rear, 8 by 55, fronting on West Twenty-fourth street. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of the following leasehold property: One plot, 130 by 63, with buildings, on West Twenty-third street, north side, 95 feet west of Eighth avenue, known as Nos. 307, 311, 313, 315, 319, 321, and 323 West Twenty-third street; also one house, with lot 19 by 55, No. 312 West Twenty-fourth street, south side, 75 feet west of Eighth avenue; also, one house, with lot 21 by 55, No. 304 West Twenty-fourth street, south side, 104 feet west of Eighth avenue; also, one house, with lot 16.6 by 55, No. 316 West Twenty-fourth street, south side, 258.6 feet west of Eighth avenue, and one house, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 318 west Twenty-fourth street, south side, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas, William S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of one house, with plot 40 by 95, on Madison avenue, west side, 85.5 feet north of Forty-fourth street. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 100.4, on East Sixty-fifth street, north side, 200 feet east of Second avenue.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry D. Purroy, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100.11, on Tenth avenue, south-west corner of One Hundred and Eighth street.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West Fortieth street, north side, 326 feet east of Eighth avenue. Also, similar sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of one three-story frame house, with lot 18 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Sixth street, south side, 196 feet east of Third avenue.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George B. Pentz, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 18 by 74.10, on East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, south side, 18 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 100 by 134.6 by 100 by 140.10, on West One Hundred and Seventy-fifth street, south side, 500 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, T. Burwell, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land on Washington avenue, north-east corner of First street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES—THURSDAY, SEPT. 30.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 four story and basement brown-stone-front house, with two-story brick extension, and lot, No. 27 West 45th st., n. s., 345 ft. w. of 5th av., lot 20x100.5, house 50 ft. deep, extension 14x26	$27,500

By S. A. Steele.

1 frame house and lot, West 51st st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 7th av., lot 25x100	$7,725

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Sept. 29.

Avenue A, w. s., 75 ft. s. of 78th st., 57.10½x94; William A. Juch and wife to Stephen Valentine	$24,000
66th st., s. s., 231.3 ft. e. of 2d av., 18.9x100.5; same to Peter Zimmerman	14,000
73d st., n. w. corner of 1st av., 77.2x100; same to Philipp Muller	68,000
64th st., s. s., 156.3 ft. e. of 2d av., 75x100.5; same to Fredrick Haubner	48,000
66th st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 1st av., 50x100.5; same to same	12,000
1st av., w. s., 77.2 ft. n. of 73d st., 25x100; same to Nicholas Ernst and others	18,200
Avenue A, n. w. corner 74th st., irregular; same to Isaac B. Valentine	18,000
52d st., n. s., 64 ft. w. of 1st av., 36x100; same to same	25,000
33d st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 11th av., 75x98.9; same to same	54,000
78th st., s. s., 319 ft. e. of 1st av., 100x102.2; same to same	48,000
52d st., n. s., 359 ft. e. of 1st av., (irregular;) also 52d st., n. s., 137.9 ft. e. of 1st av., (irregular;) also 52d st., n. s., 319 ft. e. of 1st av., (irregular;) same to same	170,000
Avenue D, s. s., corner of 7th st., 45.4x75; John Overbeck and wife to Conrad H. Intemann	33,000
Elm st., s. e. corner Leonard st., 17.10x50x16.10x50; E. Bennse and wife to Augusta V. Bensse	27,000
Mangin st., s. s., 75 ft. n. of Grand st., 25x100; also, Mangin st., s. s., 100 ft. n. of Grand st., 25x100; James L. Willis to Wilfred S. Willis	nom.
Mangin st., same property; W. S. Willis to Margaret S., wife of James L. Willis	nom.
Melrose, s. s., 1st st., (irregular;) William C. Conner, Sheriff, to Charles F. White and others	325
2d av., s. e. corner of 120th st., 80x100.10½; James O'Shea and wife to Augustus W. Mead	40,000
2d av., e. s., 51.2 ft. s. of 78th st., 25x100; Mary Leverick to Charles Seitz	6,900
2d st., s. s., (refers to partitions;) James Bellesheim and wife to Elizabeth, wife of Moritz Koppe	nom.
5th st., n. s., (No. 213,) 180 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x97; Sylvanus Bedell and others to Adam Folz	14,750
5th st., n. s., same property, one-fifth part of; William T. Hammell, (guardian of,) to Adam Folz	1,631
11th st., n. s., 143 ft. e. of Avenue B, 25x103.3; Joseph Frank and wife to Lippman Frank	7,500
29th st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x98.9; William Sinclair, Referee, to James E. Carpenter	4,100
51st st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th av., 20x98.9; M. P. Van Ordt to Catharine, wife of Peter Mead	exch'e.
51st st., same; Catharine Mead to Rebecca P. Van Ordt	exch'e.
46th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th av., irregular; George W. McAdam, Referee, to Francis H. Grefe	11,600
47th st., s. e. cor. of 11th av., irregular; Francis Jordan and wife to John Ryer	300
58th st., s. s., 95 ft. e. of Madison av., 25x100.5; William W. Rose to Francis S. Rose	20,100
73d st., s. e. corner of Avenue A, irregular; Sarah C. Bouton to William McDermot	12,000
74th st., s. s., 135 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x102.2; Cornelia, wife of O. Western, to F. Lonner	12,810
82d st., s. s., 253 ft. w. of 3d av., 22x1.022; Patrick Lynch and wife to James Meehan	4,500
87th st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 4th av., 25x100; Annie, wife of James A. Cummings, and husband, to Oliver L. Jones	5,750
119th st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 3d av., 20x100.1; Bridget O'Connor to M. J. O'Connor, (leasehold.)	1,000
123d st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d av., 49x½ block; John R. Paxton and wife to Annie, wife of James W. Hazlett	6,692

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—GRADED AND UNincumbered lots for a corner or English basement house, between Lexington and 6th avs. and 20th and 40th sts. Address J., Box No. 180 *Times* office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BUY A LOT AT CREEDMOOR OR QUEENS.
Land high and well drained.
STREETS ALL GRADED.
30 MINUTES from Hunter's Point by TWO RAILROADS.
Early and late trains.
POST and TELEGRAPH OFFICES, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS and STORES adjoin the property.
A BUILDING, LOAN and SAVINGS SOCIETY (to be organized and controlled by purchasers of lots) will loan money to those desiring to build.
LOTS $150 to $250 each.
PAYMENTS $10 PER MONTH.
Half of the monthly payments to go to Building Fund if desired by the purchasers.
For maps and further particulars see
CREEDMOOR LAND ASSOCIATION,
BLACKWELL & RIKER, Agents,
No. 4 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

A $50,000 HOUSE FOR $15,000.—A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 12 Pine st., New-York, offer for sale, for $15,000 in cash, an elegant mansion on Broad st., in Elizabeth, N. J. The lot is 125 by 150, on a prominent corner; $8,000 have been paid for the assessments alone. The house is 60 feet front, has every modern improvement, contains twenty rooms, and is complete in all its appointments. This property has cost within five years $50,000 in cash.

RAPID AND SAFE TRANSIT HOMES
On the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply at the office of the Central New-Jersey Land and Improvement Company, No. 119 Liberty st., to A. D. HOPE or ELSTON MARSH.

WANTED—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE NEAR CITY in exchange for a valuable plot of ground on the upper end of the City, with river front and good building, well rented. LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 3 Pine st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A BROOKLYN HOUSE.—A desirably located house in Newark, N. J.; also, lots in New-York City. Address H. E. WOODWARD, Counselor at Law, No. 25 Pine st., New-York.

OUR OCTOBER LIST OF DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE, at present prices, now ready; sent by mail or furnished upon application. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, cor. Wall st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

FOR SALE.
308,000 ACRES
VALUABLE LANDS IN KANSAS.

By direction of the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, the undersigned will receive sealed bids for the purchase of any or all of the unsold lands west of the Neosho River, along the southern line of the State of Kansas embraced within what is generally known as the "Cherokee Strip."

These lands are offered for sale in compliance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved May 11, 1872, (United States Statutes at Large, vol. xvii., pp. 98 and 99.)

They will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, in quantities not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, at not less than $2 per acre for all of said lands lying east of the Arkansas River, and $1 50 per acre for such lands as lie west of said river.

Printed lists, describing the lands hereby offered for sale by their proper legal subdivisions and indicating the minimum price at which each tract is held, will be sent by mail to the address of any person making application thereto to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, or to the Register and Receiver of the local offices at Wichita and Independence, Kansas.

Persons offering to purchase may bid for as many tracts as they may desire, but each bid must be separately made and sealed, and must be for not more than one hundred and sixty acres, (and conform to the legal subdivisions embraced in the list.)

Bids must be accompanied by ten per cent. of the amount bid as a guarantee of the good faith of the bidder, which sum, in case the land is awarded and the balance not paid, will be forfeited. Should any bid be rejected, the sum deposited will be returned to the proper party.

Parties whose bids are accepted will be notified of such acceptance as soon after the opening of the bids as practicable, and if within forty days after such notice has been duly mailed prepayment in full be not made to the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the amount bid, the land upon which such bid was made will be again subject to sale.

The ten per cent. deposit required to accompany bids may be remitted in Post Office orders, certificates of deposit, certified checks on some Government depository, payable to the order of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, or in currency.

The right to reject any and all bids is expressly reserved.

All bids must be sealed and addressed to the "Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.," and indorsed "Bids for Cherokee Strip Lands."

Bids will be received as above invited until 12 o'clock noon of the 30th day of November, 1875, after which they will be duly opened and acted upon.

S. S. BURDETT,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15, 1875.

SUPREME COURT—WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—WILLIAM L. COWDREY and HANNAH M., his wife, against SAMUEL B. COWDREY and SUSAN D., his wife, Charles M. Cowdrey, and Sarah L., his wife; Clinton Cowdrey and Ann, his wife; Frederick Cowdrey, Eliza A. Barrell, sued as and formerly Eliza A. Cowdrey; Maria B. Cowdrey, and Henrietta M. Cowdrey.—In pursuance of judgment of the Supreme Court made in the above entitled action on the 16th day of April, 1869, and of an amendment thereof made on the 8th day of June, 1874, and of a further amendment made on the 8th day of September, 1875, I, Robert Cochran, the Referee duly appointed for that purpose in and by said judgments, will sell at public auction, on the 18th day of November next, at twelve o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following described premises, viz.: All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land in the town of Yonkers, County of Westchester, and State of New-York, which piece of land is divided into two parcels by the road leading from Mile Square to the road leading to Tuckahoe. That part lying on the east side of the said road being bounded on the west by the said road, on the south by lands late of John Conklin, deceased; on the east by lands late of the said John Conklin, and lands formerly of Joseph Rodgers, deceased; and on the north by land of the late Stephen Odell, deceased, containing about sixty-nine acres and eighty-three hundredths of an acre, be the same more or less. The other part of said farm, lying on the west side of the said road, is bounded on the east by the said road; on the south by lands formerly of Jonathan Odell, deceased; on the west by Tippet's Brook and lands late of Vermilyea Fowler; and on the north by lands late of the said Vermilyea Fowler, and lands of Benjamin Fowler, deceased, formerly of Stephen Odell, deceased, containing seventy-two acres, more or less, as the said farm was in the possession and occupation of Peter A. Cowdrey, deceased, at the time of his death; excepting, however, out of the part firstly above described as lying on the east side of the said road, lots numbered 15 and 16 on the map of said lands now on file in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester, containing together, as laid down on said map, 14 26-100 acres, and excepting out of the part secondly above described as lying on the west side of the said road, lots numbered 3 and 4 on said map, containing together, as laid down on said map, 9 20-100 acres; said lots 3, 4, 15, and 16, having been heretofore sold under the judgment first above mentioned. And subject, as to each of said two parts, to the rights which the New-York and Boston Railroad Company have acquired therein, and to the rights of the public in roads over said premises now opened or laid down on said map. The premises will be put up in two parcels as above described.—Dated Sept. 25, 1875.
ROBERT COCHRAN, Referee.
MITCHELL & MITCHELL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 62 Wall street, New-York. o1-law6wF

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHern District of New-York.—EGBERT DEMING, as Assignee in Bankruptcy of ANSON B. BIRDSALL vs. ANSON B. BIRDSALL and others.

Under and by virtue of a decree in the above-entitled action, entered on the second day of September, 1875, I, the undersigned, Receiver of all and singular the property hereinafter described, duly appointed by said decree, will expose for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Exchange Sales-room No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of October, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., by Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer, the following described land and buildings thereon, viz.:

All those seven certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at the south-easterly corner of Forty-seventh street and Lexington avenue, and running easterly, along the southerly line of Forty-seventh street, one hundred and twenty-five feet to a point opposite the centre line of a party wall, thence southerly through the centre of said party wall, and parallel with Lexington avenue, one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line one hundred and twenty-five feet to Lexington avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly line of Lexington avenue one hundred feet five inches, to the point or place of beginning.

And, also, all those nine certain other lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in said City and ward, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Forty-seventh street, distant one hundred and forty-five feet easterly from the south-easterly corner of Lexington avenue and Forty-seventh street, and opposite the centre line of a party wall, and running thence southerly through the centre of said party wall, and parallel with Lexington avenue, one hundred feet five inches, to the centre line of the block aforesaid; thence easterly along said centre line one hundred and sixty feet; thence northerly, parallel with Lexington avenue, one hundred feet five inches to Forty-seventh street, and thence westerly, along the southerly line of Forty-seventh street, one hundred and sixty feet to the point or place of beginning.

NEW-YORK, 17th September, 1875.
EGBERT DEMING, Receiver.

NOTICE OF THE SALE OF LANDS AND TENEMENTS FOR UNPAID ASSESSMENTS.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF ARREARS, July 1, 1875.

Under the direction of Andrew H. Green, Controller of the City of New-York, the undersigned hereby gives public notice, pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled "An act for the collection of taxes, assessments, and Croton water rents, and to amend the several acts relative thereto," passed April 8, 1871, that the respective owners of all the lands and tenements on which assessments have been laid and confirmed, and are now due and unpaid, and have remained due and unpaid since the confirmation of said assessments, for regulating, grading, curb, gutter, and paving streets, flagging sidewalks and crosswalks, fencing and filling lots, building sewers, culverts, underground drains, &c., confirmed prior to January, 1872, are required to pay the amount of the assessments so due and remaining unpaid to the Clerk of Arrears, at his office in the Finance Department, in the new Court-house, in the City of New-York, together with the interest thereon, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum to the time of payment, with the charge of this notice and advertisement.

And if default shall be made in such payments, such lands and tenements will be sold at public auction at the new Court-house, in the City Hall Park, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 5, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, for the lowest term of years at which any person shall offer to take the same, in consideration of advancing the amount of the assessments so due and unpaid, and the interest thereon as aforesaid to the time of the sale, and together with the charges of this notice and advertisement, and all other charges and costs accrued thereon. And that such sale will be continued from time to time until all the lands and tenements here advertised for sale shall be sold.

And notice is hereby further given that a detailed statement of the assessments, the ownership of the property on which the assessments are due and unpaid, is published in a pamphlet, and that copies of the pamphlet are deposited in the office of the Clerk of Arrears, in the Finance Department, and will be delivered to any person applying for the same.
A. S. CADY, Clerk of Arrears.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brownstone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

TO RENT, FURNISHED.—THE UNDERSIGNED, who returns to Europe about Nov. 1, offers to rent for one to three years, to a private family only, his new house, No. 25 East 73d st., between 5th and Madison avs., fully and elegantly furnished, at $250 per month. Inquire at once of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 Union Square, or on the premises of the subscriber, Rev. CLARENCE BUEL.

AT FLUSHING.—TO LET, A FIRST-CLASS FURnished house, twelve rooms; all modern improvements; best location; five minutes from depot; house new and exceedingly desirable; also, one with improvements, unfurnished, eleven rooms; central and right location. Apply to J. L. STEELE, Flushing, Long Island.

TO RENT—THE BUILDING ON THE SOUTH SIDE of 26th st., extending from 5th av. to Broadway, comprising Nos. 212 and 214 5th av. and Nos. 1,134 and 1,136 Broadway, from May 1, 1876, on a long lease. The owner can be seen at Laidlaw & Co.'s, No. 12 Pine st. Only persons who may desire to occupy the building themselves need apply.

TO LEASE OR LET, FURNISHED.—NO. 405 Clinton st., near Union st., Brooklyn, a first-class three-story high-stoop brown-stone house; all modern improvements; handsomely furnished, carpeted, and frescoed; to a small family; immediate possession.

STAMFORD.—FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET; modern improvements; good Winter places; $50 to $80 per month; well furnished; near depot, schools, and churches. H. A. HUBBARD, Stamford.

A FOUR-STORY MURRAY HILL DWELLing, mantle mirrors, &c., trimmed in black walnut; immediate possession. Apply on premises, No. 142 East 37th st. Rent low.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED HOUSE TO let to private family only; 22d st., one door from 4th av.; rent, $250 per month. Apply to WM. L. RAYMOND, No. 29 Broadway, Room No. 31.

TO LEASE FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—A prominent 5th av. corner, house and stable, 25x100. Apply on the premises, No. 133 5th av., corner 20th st., before 12 M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A VERY FINE FRENCH FLAT TO RENT at $65 a month; 25x75; near to 8th av. entrance to Central Park; all improvements; seven rooms and bath; steam pump supplies water throughout the building; janitor always there. Apply at No. 897 8th av. JOHN BRANIGAN.

A NO. 1 FLATS IN SUITES OF SEVEN TO ten rooms, on 55th st., between 5th and 6th avs., and on 6th av. A. MEAD, No. 992 6th av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.
These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROOMS AND FIXTURES, of the New-York Produce Exchange, are prepared to receive offers of property suitable for a site for a new Exchange building. Property offered must be located south of Maiden lane, and should comprise not less than eight lots.
Address communications to E. R. LIVERMORE, Chairman, New-York Produce Exchange.

WANTED TO PURCHASE AT YONKERS or White Plains, or in the neighborhood of Poughkeepsie, a small-sized country residence in perfect order; no fancy, high-priced place wanted. Address L. W. A., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FULL-WIDTH HOUSE, between 34th st. and the Park, and Madison and 6th avs.; must be in good neighborhood; will give $45,000. Address J. W. B., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MRS. HARDMAN'S, NO. 1,325 BROADway, removed to No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st., select servants, all nationalities; also colored male and female servants; City or country; lady attending.

A YOUNG, WELL-EDUCATED PERSON, from North Germany, wishes a situation as companion and to wait upon a lady, where she will be treated as a member of the family; no salary required. Inquire at No. 95 Ferry st., Newark, N. J.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NICE YOUNG GIRL OF twenty for chamber-work and waiting, or waitress alone; if first-class would go to a private boarding-house; has three year's reference and can take a place at once; wears print dresses and is willing to conform to a lady's ways; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid and assist with children, or would do chamber-work and waiting in a small private family; best City reference from her last place. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR Chamber-maid and Waitress.—By a neat English young woman; can do all kinds of family sewing, and is a thoroughly experienced chamber-maid and waitress; has best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS, OR Fine Washing and Ironing.—By a Protestant young woman; excellent chamber-maid, and fine washer and ironer; French fluting, plaiting, puffing, polishing, &c.; best testimonials; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID—WAITRESS.—BY TWO girls, to go together; one as chamber-maid and the other as waitress; would go separate; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 747 6th av., fancy store, between 42d and 43d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS OR Nurse and Seamstress.—By a young woman as chamber-maid and fine washing, or would take charge of children and plain sewing; twelve years' City reference. Apply at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL as chamber-maid and laundress, or either capacity by itself; flutes, polishes, cleans laces, &c.; has reference for a first-class laundress' place for two years; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young Swedish girl, with excellent reference, in a nice family; is neat and tidy about her work, and a good seamstress. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, &c.—BY A Swedish woman, who is a thorough chamber-maid and a competent waitress, &c.; City or country; has several years' references. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a respectable girl as chamber-maid and to do the fine washing and ironing; best City reference. Apply at No. 402 West 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, with the best of City references, as chamber-maid and nurse or plain sewer; is an excellent chamber-maid. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,233 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid; will assist in waiting; no objection to a boarding-house; City reference. Call at No. 288 3d av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A smart, active young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; best of City reference. Apply at 1,233 Broadway, at the French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and plain sewer, or would wait on a lady; notes not answered; first-class reference. Call at No. 270 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, competent, industrious girl, with good City reference; would help in laundry. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or assist with children and do plain sewing; best City reference. Call at 17 East 36th st., near Madison av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid or chamber-maid and waitress; has two years' first-class reference from last employer; no objection to the country. Call at No. 125 West 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Apply at No. 147 East 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl, as chamber-maid and waitress, in a small private family; willing and obliging; nine years' best City reference from last place; cause of leaving, death in family. Call at No. 64 East 41st st., near Park av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR Chamber-maid and Laundress.—By a respectable Protestant girl to do chamber-work and sewing, or chamber-work and fine washing. Call at No. 126 West 24th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a neat, active young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and assist in washing; private family or boarding; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a very respectable girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson machine; has five years' reference. Call at No. 156 East 39th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE AND SEAMstress.—By an honest, willing, respectable girl to do chamber-work in a private family, or take care of children and plain sewing; good City references if required. Call at No. 152 West 18th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Chamber-maid and Seamstress.—By a competent young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and sewing; has good City reference. Call at No. 897 8th av., near 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress or to do chamber-work and washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 457 9th av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid; would assist with grown children or do plain sewing; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 48 West 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; good reference. Call for two days at No. 60 Spring st., front room, first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT CHAMber-maid; willing to assist in the care of children; three years' reference from last place. Address No. 1,502 Broadway, corner 45th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 222 West 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A young girl from the country to do chamber-work and take care of children; is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 229 East 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and waitress for the country, or would do the work of a small family; reference. Apply at No. 411 West 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and fine washing or to take care of children; best of City references. Apply at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMan as chamber-maid, and to assist with children; or would assist with washing; has nine years' City reference from her last place. Call at 160 East 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 126 West 17th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid; understands her business thoroughly; City references. Can be seen for two days in her last place, No. 383 5th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Scotch girl as chamber-maid and waiting; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 426 West 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid and plain seamstress in a private family; City references. Call at No. 240 East 10th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—AS chamber-maid and waitress. Apply at present employer's, No. 214 East 16th st.

COLORED SERVANTS.

First-class cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chamber-maids, nurses, seamstresses, waitermen, coachmen, errand boys, &c., at the shortest notice at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

COOK, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMan of good capacity as cook, washer, and ironer; does extra cooking if desired; cake, soups, desserts; would not object to any part of country, as she understands milk and butter; but would like none but a steady place; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, WHO IS a thorough cook in every branch; is a good meat cook, excellent baker and pastry cook; would not object to assist with washing in a small family; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late of 11th st.

COOK.—BY A VERY SUPERIOR AMERICAN PROTestant young woman, who is a good cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also a good baker and pastry cook; has best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late of 11th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS English cook, one who understands all kinds of English and French cooking, relieves, entrees, &c.; is a splendid pastry cook; in a private family; City preferred; has the best recommendations. Call or address 198 Lexington av., corner 32d st. for two days.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong German young woman; understands American and English cooking thoroughly; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c., and is a first-class washer and ironer; best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; makes excellent soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; also pastry, creams, ices, &c.; bones and lards, and can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable Protestant woman as cook, washer, and ironer; will take charge of milk and butter; good reference given; no objection to the country. Address Cook, Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong woman as good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, desserts, &c.; and is a superior laundress; can furnish the very best of reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. Inquire for M. B.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO PROTestant sisters; one is a capable cook; makes good soups, bread, and biscuit; the other a competent waitress, chamber-maid, &c.; City or country; best of references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK IN a private family; an excellent baker of muffins, bread, biscuit, &c.; will assist to wash and iron; the best City references; Call at No. 382 3d av., third floor, front.

COOK.—BY A REALLY GOOD COOK IN A PRIVATE family or nice boarding-house; is a steady, quiet, faithful woman, who lived nearly five years in her last place up town. Call or address R. C., No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED YOUNG woman as first-class cook; understands French, English, and other cooking; gets up first-class dinners for parties; is a very superior cook; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK; can do all kinds; pastry, meats, soups, and preserves; has the best of reference for three years in a first-class family. Can be seen from 9 until 5 o'clock at No. 3 West 51st st., in the laundry.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGH SWEDISH COOK; CAN do the cooking for a first-class family; keeps her kitchen in good order; is of good disposition; best testimonials; ladies to be seen. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A CAPABLE AND EFFICIENT COOK IN all kinds, to suit; she is a Protestant American woman, of pleasant disposition, and has good references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook or laundress, or as chamber-maid and nurse, or for general house-work. Call at No. 236 West 20th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable girl as cook; will assist with the washing; five years' reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 263 West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; IS A very good cook and elegant baker; willing to assist with washing; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 223 East 29th st. for two days.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook and to assist with the washing, or would go as first-class laundress. Call at No. 128 West 40th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND ECONOMICAL woman as cook in a private family; best City reference given. Call or address No. 230 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first-rate cook; will assist with washing and ironing if required; good City reference. Call at No. 224 West 18th st.

DOMESTIC HELP
FOR ALL CAPACITIES,
MALE AND FEMALE,
of every nationality, constantly on hand at
ODELL'S
Employment Bureau,
NO. 109 WEST 34TH ST., CORNER BROADWAY.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO EXCELLENT girls, one as cook the other as waitress; three years' reference. Call at present employer's to-day and to-morrow, No. 37 West 37th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A WOMAN AS GOOD PLAIN cook, to assist with washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 116 East 26th st., from 11 till 3 o'clock.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND PASTRY cook in boarding-house or small hotel. Can be seen for two days at No. 10 Clinton place.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK, WILLING TO ASSIST in the washing; good references; wages, $9 per month. Call at No. 361 2d av., second floor.

COOK, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS COOK, washer, and ironer; City or Country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE GIRL to do cooking, washing, and ironing, or general house-work; a willing, obliging, and economical servant, good cook, first-class washer and ironer; best of references; City or country. Apply at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITress.—By two young girls; one as cook, to assist with washing and ironing; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; two years' reference from their last place. Call at 747½ 6th av., between 42d and 43d sts.

COOK, &c.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK AND excellent laundress, or as laundress, by a quiet, faithful, industrious girl, with good City reference; City or country. Call at or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as firstrate cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to do little coarse washing; is reliable; first-class City reference. Call at No. 689 6th av.; third bell.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD cook in a small private family; willing and obliging; nine years' best City reference from last place; cause of leaving, death in the family. Call at No. 64 East 41st st., corner Park av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook, pastry, and bread baker; will assist with coarse washing; best City reference. Address M. W., box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL IN A PRIvate family as cook and to assist in washing; best of City references. Can be seen until Oct. 1, at her present situation, No. 129 West 47th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable girl as good cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing; is a good baker; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 12 West 34th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—UNDERstands bread, soups, desserts, &c.; is a fine washer and ironer; good reference. Call at No. 30 West 13th st., rear house.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR LAUNdress.—By a Protestant woman as plain cook; will assist with washing and ironing, or as laundress; reference if required. Call for two days, 124 West 33d st.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A FIRST-class cook; understands meats, soup, game, pastry, &c.; is a good baker; best of City references. Apply at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTable woman as good cook and baker; is an excellent laundress; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 232 West 30th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands French and English cooking thoroughly; good City reference. Call at No. 211 West 26th st., Room No. 2.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS NORTH-GERMAN cook; understands French, English, and German cooking; best City references. Address No. 247 3d av., near 20th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; understands all kinds of baking and family cooking; best City reference. Address Cook, No. 56 North Moore st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 232 East 29th st., third floor front.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; no objection to assist with washing; best City reference. Call at No. 273 East 10th st., first floor front.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, IN BOARDING-house or hotel; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 238 East 54th st., first floor, back.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK, TO ASSIST WITH washing and ironing; either City or country; has best City reference. Can be seen at 240 East 40th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERAtor, understanding all kinds of family sewing or dress-making; will go out by the day or week, or take home sewing on reasonable terms; references. Call or address E. T., No. 302 8th av., third floor, between 25th and 26th sts.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FASHIONABE DRESS-maker wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; dresses made in the latest Parisian styles. Address M. M. K., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—MISS BARBER, AN EXPERIenced dress-maker, will go by the day to first-class families, or make suits at home in the most stylish manner. Call at No. 745 6th av., near 42d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

DRESS-MAKER.—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY IN private families at $1 50 per day; can fit ladies and children; can make over very nicely; best of references given. Call at No. 138 West 40th st., in laundry.

FOR RELIABLE SERVANTS
CALL AT THE
METROPOLITAN SERVANTS' EXCHANGE,
NO. 138 WEST 11TH ST., CORNER 6TH AV.
J. MORISON, Proprietor.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTable girl, lately landed, to do general house-work; respectable reference in City. Call or address No. 195 Grand st.

GENERAL HOUSE-WOOK.—IN CITY OR country; good reference. Call for ten days at No. 152d av.

HOUSE-KEEPER IN HOTEL OR INSTITUtion.—By an American Protestant lady, who is a thorough house-keeper; can take entire charge; management of help, &c.; can furnish best reference. Call at Carpenter's, 108 6th av., near 9th st., late of 11th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTAble American lady in a gentleman's family; the highest reference given and required. The lady can be seen at No. 37 Greene av., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER OR COOK.—BY AN ENGlish woman as housekeeper or cook; thoroughly understands her duties in either capacity; best City references. Apply at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent English housekeeper, just disengaged, the entire supervision of a first-class family; fond of children; reliable reference. Address Experience, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL WITH excellent reference, (last place five years,) would like general work, or cook, washing, and ironing; understands good cooking and laundry work; would like a place where she will not have to change; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.— BY A YOUNG SWEDE GIRL for general work; has been carefully taught to work by present employer; a good cook and laundress; is always obliging, respectful, and willing; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work in a small family; good City reference. Apply at No. 20 Jane st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do general house-work; good references. Call at No. 318 East 16th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general work in a small private family; either to work in City or country; best of reference. Call or address No. 574 2d av.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A NEAT, TIDY KITCHEN-maid; City or country; can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,233 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR Chamber-maid.—By a refined young woman; is an excellent hair-dresser, dress-maker, a first-class seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines; or would take a place as chamber-maid; can furnish superior reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for S. M.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH Protestant girl as young lady's maid, or to assist with children over ten years of age; is a fair seamstress, and is well recommended from her present place. Can be seen on Saturday, between 12 and 2 o'clock, at No. 12 Washington square.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH woman as first-class laundress in a private family; can do up the finest clothes, laces, &c., and has most excellent reference. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman as laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WOULD like a gentleman's and lady's washing to do at her own home; prompt and reliable. Call or address Advertiser, No. 157 West 30th st., near 7th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; understands the business in every particular; references. Call at No. 364 6th av., near 22d st.

LAUNDRESS.—WISHES LADIES' AND GENTLEmen's washing at her own house or will go out by the day; will give first-class City reference as to capability. Call or address Laundress, 233 East 37th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS; understands French fluting, plaiting, puffing, and all kinds of ladies' finery and gentlemen's linen; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Address M E., Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,267 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL; WELL recommended as a first-class laundress; is neat, willing, and a thoroughly competent girl. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over Russian Baths.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as first-class laundress; understands the business perfectly in all its branches; first-class reference. Address M. K., Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress in a private family; will assist with chamber-work; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 383 6th av., between 23d and 24th sts., at Mrs. Stiner's.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman to do gentlemen's or families' washing and ironing, by the week or month. Call at No. 129 West 25th st., Mrs. Lomax.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, first-class laundress, washing and ironing to take home; terms reasonable. Call at No. 488 6th av., Room No. 10.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress; understands all kinds of puffing and French fluting; the best City references from her last employer. Apply at No. 127 West 39th st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a first-class laundress; would assist with chamber-work; best City and country reference. Call at No. 576 2d av., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 253 East 31st st., second floor, corner of 2d av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A WOMAN, WHO WANTS TO go out by the day; is an excellent washer and ironer. Call at No. 458 West 17th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS laundress. Call for two days at No. 46 East 22d st., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a family's washing, or a few young gentlemen's to do at her own house; best City reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 612 2d av., third floor, back room.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS an experienced infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and bringing it up by the bottle; best City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., first floor, front room. Postal cards not received.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTAT WOman as nurse; fully capable to take entire charge of a baby from its birth and take care of one or two children; best City reference. Call at No. 136 West 35th st.

NURSE.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT young woman; well recommended; can take full charge of an infant from birth, bring it up on the bottle, &c.; City or country. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE, OR NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—In a private family; is fond of children, and would assist with any household duty; willing to go to the country, or any part of Orange, N. J.; two years' first-class reference. Call at No. 125 West 30th st.

NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS children's nurse; thoroughly competent; sixteen years' City reference. Address Nurse, Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG LADY AS NURSE AND lady's maid and to sew; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 1,502 Broadway, corner 45th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as infant's nurse; thoroughly understands care of an infant from its birth; has good City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young girl as nurse; will assist with chamber-work; good City reference. Call at 337 West 20th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMan as wet nurse in a private family, with a full breast of milk. Apply at 125 West 24th st., bell 19.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN as wet nurse. Call for two days at No. 9 Carmine st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A REspectable young girl as nurse and chamber-maid; best City reference. Call at No. 286 7th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable young woman as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit for children; is a thorough operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands all kinds of family sewing; has five years' City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

NURSE, OR MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl of good disposition as nurse to growing children, or maid and seamstress; willing and trustworthy; City or country; reference from first-class families. Address M. J. C., Box No. 267 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, PROTestant Swedish girl, (who is lately landed,) in a very respectable family, to take care of children; good home preferred to high wages. Call at No. 141 Waverley place.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A REspectable middle-aged woman as nurse to growing children and seamstress, or to assist with the chamber-work; six years' reference from present employer, where she can be seen for two days, 24 West 25th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDish Protestant; can take charge of an infant from birth or growing children; will do chamber-work or be generally useful; country preferred. Call at No. 410 East 17th st., in the bakery.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG American girl to take care of children and do plain sewing; can make herself generally useful. Call or address No. 687 6th av., third floor.

NURSE.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS CHILD'S nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, or bring up on the bottle; best City references. Apply at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE. — BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT nurse, fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant night and day; can give City reference. Call at No. 207 West 13th st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A REspectable Protestant young girl as nurse and chamber-maid; good City reference. Call or address No. 286 7th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, CAN GIVE good reference. Call at No. 19 West 21st st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGH NURSE; CAN TAKE the entire charge of a baby or grown children; is neat and obliging; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 224 East 35th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; works different machines; has her own machine. Address No. 248 West 32d st., front rooms.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL AS NURSE; FULLY competent to take charge of children; can do plain sewing; first-class reference. Call at No. 269 Lexington av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent nurse and seamstress, with good reference; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine. Can be seen for two days at No. 211 East 40th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL AS NURSE in a private family. Apply at No. 789 9th av., Between 52d and 53d sts.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE; IS A neat sewer, and fond of children. Call at No. 220 West 46th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as seamstress in a private family; can do all kinds of fine sewing and dress-making; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine and several others; willing to do the chamber-work or assist with children; has good City reference. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class seamstress; cuts and fits, and can make all kinds of ladies' garments and children's clothing; can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for L. H.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTestant girl as seamstress or nurse or ladies' maid; can do any kind of fine sewing by hand or machine, and can cut and fit children's clothes; does not object to the country, and can take a place at once. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—BY A respectable girl as competent seamstress and operator; understands dress-making; will assist in chamber-work or in the care of children; City reference. Call at No. 17 East 36th st., near Madison av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT young woman as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and operating; has her own machine; will assist in chamber-work and the care of grown children; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—BY A good family seamstress and dress-maker; can cut, fit, and operate on two or three machines; wishes a permanent place; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call, or send, at No. 208 West 28th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A MOST COMPETENT SEAMstress, engagements by the day in respectable families; is an excellent sewer; would be useful otherwise if required; is quick and intelligent; reference. Call at No. 327 East 16th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON as seamstress; understands dress-making; can cut and fit; good operator and good hair-dresser; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,224 Broadway, hair store.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a respectable girl as competent seamstress and operator; understands dress-making; will assist in chamber-work, or in the care of children; City reference. Call at No. 347 East 35th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—BY A young girl as seamstress in a private family; understands dress-making and all kinds of sewing; has a machine, if required; best reference. Call for two days at No. 777 7th av.

SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—BY A FIRST-class seamstress and to take charge of growing children; best City reference. Call at No. 573 2d av., in the fancy store, near 31st st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as seamstress; understands dress-making; no objection to grown children or traveling anywhere; good reference. Call at No. 213 West 18th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—AS SEAMSTRESS; UNDERstands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator; several years' City reference. Seen for two days at No. 223 West 35th st.

USEFUL LADY.—BY AN INTELLIGENT PERson in a family where she would be treated as one of the members; she would be willing to make herself useful to her employer; is good and kind in sickness; salary no object; reference given. Address J. D., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WET NURSE.—A VERY HEALTHY WOMAN, aged twenty-six, having lost her only infant at birth, desires an infant to nurse; best medical reference as to health and respectability. Call at No. 772 10th av.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A neat and tidy, willing and obliging young woman, who is a thoroughly-experienced chamber-maid and a first-class waitress; would like a place in a private family; can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman; or chamber-maid and waiting, or nurse; a thorough waitress; experienced nurse for young or growing children; good chamber-maid; neat, obliging; kind to children; good City testimonials. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; understands all kinds of salads, wines, and courses; willing and obliging; City reference. Can be seen for two days in her last place, No. 3-3 5th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; understands the dressing of salads and cleaning of silver; best reference from last place. Call at No. 645 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS WAITress, who thoroughly understands her duties; best of City references. Apply at No. 1,233 Broadway, at the French Office.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS first-class waitress; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 48 West 38th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress; thoroughly competent; understands the care of silver and making of all kinds of salads; capable of filling a man's place; has unexceptionable City recommendations. Call at No. 421 6th av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY AN EXPERIENCED GIRL as first-class waitress, or to do chamber-work, waiting; reference good; City or country. Call at No. 75 Madison av.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS first-class waitress; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 48 West 38th st.

WASHING.—A GOOD LAUNDRESS WISHES washing to do at her residence, or go out by the day; good reference. Call at No. 204 West 33d st.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A RESPECTable woman in a small family; is a good washer and ironer. Call at No. 349 East 23d st., near 1st av.

MALES

A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN DESIRES employment as book-keeper, or in any capacity in a good house where there would be chance for advancement; excellent references. Address A. B., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

BUTLER, &c.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS BUTler; is willing to make himself useful to his employer; moderate wages; best of references. Apply at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN as butler or waiter in a private family; is willing to make himself generally useful; best references. Apply by letter to W. B., No. 568 3d av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS, SOBER, INDUStrious man; single; safe and experienced driver; in either City or country; thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses; understands gardening; will make himself generally useful; best City reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Protestant man; understands gardening, can milk, and make himself useful about a gentleman's place; is a good, careful driver; City or country; best City and country references; wages not so much an object as a good place. Address Coachman, No. 3 Broadway.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A MAN who thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, carriages, &c.; gardening if required; also understands farming; can milk; can produce nine years' reference from one family. Address J. N., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT man as coachman; City or country; can milk and attend furnace, and is willing to make himself generally useful; three years' first-class reference. Address J., Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO INCUMbrance; thoroughly understands his business; five years' City reference from his late employer; will be found willing and obliging. Call or address J. D., No. 117 East 22d st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN; IS SOBER and industrious; will be found willing and obliging; understands his business perfectly; best City reference. Call on or address N. D., No. 109 West 18th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class worker; medium size, good appearance; no objection to City or country, and can produce the best City reference. Address T., at J. B. Brewster & Co.'s, No. 145 East 25th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN MAN, single, as coachman or care of a stable; has fifteen years' experience; best of City or country reference; five years in the last place. Address, for three days, J. S. B., No. 126 West 40th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business; is a good groom and careful driver; has good City and country references. Call on or address James, at private stable, 33 East 12th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN GIVING UP horses a place for his coachman, single, young, whom he can very highly recommend; four years' reference. Address P., No. 119 East 22d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man who understands the care and management of horses and is an excellent groom and driver; also gardener. Address H. R. Box 211 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN AS COACHman; can give the best of reference from present employer. Inquire at No. 245 West 14th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN; SIX years' reference from last employer. Call or address T. J. D., No. 39 West 44th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, OF long experience in the proper care and treatment of horses; is a thorough groom and a good, steady driver; will be otherwise useful; has the best of City recommendations for the last ten years; City or country. Address Coachman, at Dr. Lockard's, No. 124 East 13th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS first-class coachman; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; best City reference. Call or address Isaac Turner, No. 129 West 26th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; understands his business thoroughly; best reference for honesty, sobriety, and capability. Address Coachman, No. 56 North Moore st., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; a competent, trustworthy man; a careful driver; an excellent groom; is strictly temperate; willing and obliging; I can recommend him as a first-class man in every respect; no objection to the country. Apply personally or by note, No. 39 West 34th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH small family, who has lived with first-class families in this City, and can give first-class references from his last employer, with whom he has lived seven years. Apply to Mr. Wood Gibson, saddler, No. 793 Broadway, corner 10th st., for D. D. L.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, WHO thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses; City or country; will be found willing and obliging in every respect; has best City recommendations. Address J., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHMAN and groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages, also garden if required; willing and obliging; best City and country reference. Address L. A., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY MAN; will be found fully competent in any family desiring his services; long and satisfactory City references; can be highly recommended. Call or address R. M., No. 713 6th av.

COACHMAN.—COLORED; IS ACCUSTOMED TO the business; acquainted with driving in New-York and Brooklyn; can give first-class references; is temperate; uses no profane language; no objection to the country. Address Francis, No. 211 State st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN JUST DISENGAGED, AS coachman; City or country; can milk, tend furnace, poultry, be generally useful; quiet and good tempered; three years' City reference. Call or address B. F., No. 142 West 29th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; can milk, attend to furnace, and be generally useful; has some of the best City reference. Address C. M., No. 206 Greene st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN, HAVING DISposed of his horses, for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend in every respect. Inquire in the store No. 755 Broadway, corner of 8th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, an Englishman, married, with one child; reference unexceptionable. Address Thomas, care of M. Curley, carriage warerooms, No. 109 East 13th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A LADY FOR HER COACHMAN, whom she can recommend in every way. Call or address T. McM., No. 45 West 30th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; IS A GOOD groom; competent man; twenty years' very best references. Address B. D., 109 and 111 East 13th st.

COLLECTOR.—A STUDENT AT LAW DESIRES to collect for physicians or merchants; has had experience and can furnish the best of references. Address A. B. C., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

EGGS.—AN ELDERLY MAN OF EXPERIENCE DEsires a place as manager of a large poultry farm for producing eggs for market. Address L., Box No. 165 *Times* Office, till Monday. He would assist in forming a new estabment.

FARMER, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A MAN AND wife, Germans, no family; man as farmer and plain gardener; understands the care of horses, and can keep a place in good order; wife to cook, wash, and iron; best of references. Address S.T., Box 232 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS GARdener; understands green-house, graperies, vegetables, &c.; five years' references. Call or address E. J. C., care of A. Bridgeman, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERSTANDS his business in all its branches. Call or address W. P., at seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GROOM OR USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG man as groom or useful man in a private place. Call or address T. M., No. 7 West 44th st.

NURSE OR VALET.—BY A VERY RESPECTable young man of experience, with first-class reference; travel or otherwise. Address R. C., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PORTER OR WATCHMAN.—BY A YOUNG man, (Protestant;) steady, industrious, and able; willing to do any kind of work; good reference from last employer. Address Wm. J. H., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PORTER.—BY A STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG man (Protestant) as light porter in any kind of business; willing to make himself useful. Address W. J. W., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN, FARM-WORK, &c.—House-work, &c.—By a German Protestant man and his wife, aged thirty-four years; no children; man can do all kinds of farm-work, work machines, do gardening, drive oxen and horses, &c.; wife is a good plain cook and a good washer and ironer; wages moderate; good recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN; understands the care of horses; is a good driver; can milk; understands all kinds of furnaces; garden and make himself useful around the house; best of references. Address N. M., Box No. 267 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MAN AS first-class waiter, or as waiter and footman in a gentleman's family; thoroughly understands his duties; best of City references for capability, honesty and sobriety. Address for two days J. H., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; fifteen years' best City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS WAITER in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER IN A private family; best references from last employer; no objection to go to the country. Address A. B., No. 208 East 38th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG MAN, (German,) in a private family; fully understands his business; makes salads; careful silver cleaner temperate and sober; well clothed; best references. Address Waiter, Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE TOgether; the man as waiter, the wife as cook; both first class; no incumbrance; City or country; best of reference. Call or address for two days at present employer's, No. 108 West 38th st., or Man and Wife, Box 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCHMAN in a first-class private family as a waiter; understands his business thoroughly; speaks good English can give the best of City references from present employer. Call or address Faure, No. 902 6th av., for two days.

WAITER.—THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, IN A private family, where he would make himself generally useful; City or country; the very best of City reference can be given. Address M. C. G., Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; eight years' best City reference. Address A. F., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER IN A private family; no objection to go to the country; best references from the City. Address A. B., No. 208 East 38th st.

WAITER.—BY A SWISS MAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; first-class references. Address Swiss Waiter, Box No. 269 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER; THOROUGHLY understands his business; has five years reference from his last place. Can be seen at Thomas Breen's, No. 346 East 13th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCHMAN as first-class waiter; understands his business thoroughly; good City references. Address J. A., No. 133 West 19th st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A KIND, TRUSTWORTHY SERVANT for general house-work and waiting; family of three; sixteen miles from New-York; wages $15; must be every way competent and have good references. Address E. A. P., Box No. 555 New-York City Post Office.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN WOMAN to go to Plainfield, N. J., to do the general housework of an ordinary-sized family. Address Box No. 2,340 New-York Post Office, stating wages and where an interview can be had.

WANTED—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, WHO understands fluting, puffing, polishing, &c., and has been accustomed to wash for a large family; satisfactory City reference required. Apply at No. 9 East 43d st., between 9 and 12 o'clock, basement door.

WANTED—A GOOD PROTESTANT COOK, WASHer, and ironer; also, waitress and chamber-maid. None but those with the best of references need apply at No. 7 East 30th st., from 9 until 10; call for two days.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GERMAN OR SWEDE girl that understands hair-dressing, Wheeler & Wilson machine, and to take charge of one room. Apply at No. 314 West 23d st., before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, TO GO OUT of the City, a good family cook, with references. The lady can be seen by applying at Mrs. SANDER'S office, No. 49 3d av., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN in a large notion house; those who can control trade preferred. Address, with references, Box No. 1,926 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A COLORED BOY ABOUT FIFTEEN years old to make himself useful on a gentleman's place. Apply from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., at 20 Ferry st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; NO USE TO apply without first-class City references; at No. 42 East 22d st., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED.—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE RETAIL dry goods business. Apply to LORD & TAYLOR, corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK.
Bond st. and Bowery,
(Organized 1860.)
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 1st day of October will date interest from that time.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON ST.—Deposits made on or before Oct. 2 will draw interest from the 1st day of October. Interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $5,000.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
A. T. CONKLIN, President.
H. C. FISHER, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

CYTHIA....WED., Oct. 6 | BOTHNIA....WED., Oct. 20
PRUSSIA ...WED., Oct. 13 | —— ....WED., Oct. 27

Steamers marked " do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway. (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 2, at 6:30 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 9, at 12:30 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 16, at 6 A. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 23, at 1 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the finest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

*PEREIRE, Dantre.....Saturday, Oct. 2
*FRANCE, Trudelle.....Saturday, Oct. 16
*VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesnez.....Saturday, Oct. 30

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $120 and $110, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR HAVRE, WILL

Leave Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 2, at 7 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 6 o'clock.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WYOMING.....Oct. 5, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO.....Oct. 12, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....Oct. 19, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....Oct. 26, at 3 P.M.
DAKOTA.....Nov. 2, at 7:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....Nov. 9, at 2 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

INDIAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Oct. 2, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Oct. 9, at noon
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Oct. 16, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Oct. 23, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Oct. 30, at 3 P. M.

And each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN.....$80, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.....$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 53 North River, as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Wednesday, Oct. 6
STATE OF INDIANA.....Wednesday, Oct. 20
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Wednesday, Nov. 3

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents.

No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FRANCE.....THURSDAY, Oct. 7, at 10 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Erin, Oct. 2, 7 A. M. | Egypt, Oct. 16, 3 P. M.
England, Oct. 9, 12 M. | The Queen, Oct. 23, 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

SALIER....Wed., Sept. 29 | MOSEL.....Sat., Oct. 9
DECKAR.....Sat., Oct. 2 | DEUTSCHLAND.W., Oct. 13

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:

OTHELLO.....Oct. 9 | DIDO.....Nov. 3
COLOMBO.....Oct. 20 | NAVARINO.....Nov. 17

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION.....Saturday, Oct. 2
MERCEDITA.....Tuesday, Oct. 5
GULF STREAM.....Thursday, Oct. 7

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

N. B.—Freights given dispatch by extra steamers as required.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Oct. 2, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, SATURDAY, Oct. 2, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Oct. 5, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 6J South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Oct. 7, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River,
For Aspinwall.

Steam-ship COLON.....Friday, Oct. 15, at 12 M.

touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS
TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN,
Good till March, 1876, $351, gold.
Outward, only $221, gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Monday, Nov. 1

FROM SAN FRANCISCO for AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, SANDWICH ISLANDS,

Steam-ship VASCO DE GAMA.....Saturday, Oct. 9

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 2 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, Oct. 5
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, Oct. 7
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Oct. 14

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, Oct. 5

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Oct. 9 and Oct. 30 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

ANCHOR LINE.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

CALEDONIA.....Sails SATURDAY, Oct. 2, at 12 M.
ELYSIA.....SATURDAY, Oct. 9, 1 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate and Steerage at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Sept. 30, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina.....$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.....22 50
First-class passage to Augusta.....20 00
First-class to Albany.....22 50

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE, SAVANILLA, CARTHAGENA, ASPINWALL, and PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ANDES.....Oct. 13.

FOR JAMAICA and HAYTI:
ATLAS.....

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 50 Wall st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY.....THURSDAY, Sept. 30
COLUMBUS.....TUESDAY, Oct. 12

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

LOW FARE! LOW FARE!

On and after Oct. 1, GREAT REDUCTION in fare by People's Line Steam-boats to Albany, the North and West, with comfortable state-rooms warmed by steam-pipes.

First-class passage only $1.
Passage and berth, $1 50.
Deck passage, 50 cents.
Leaving daily (Sunday excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal st.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK. LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 24th...11:30 A. M. Friday, 24th....4:00 P. M.
Saturday, 25th. 3:00 P. M. Monday, 27th...6:45 A. M.
Monday, 27th.. 2:30 P. M. Tuesday, 28th...7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 28th.. 2:30 P. M. Wed'day, 29th...7:00 A. M.
Wed'day, 29th.. 3:00 P. M. Thursday, 30th..7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 30th. 3:30 P. M. Friday, Oct. 1st..8:00 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 2d. 9:30 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—

DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR

Troy and all points North and West—low fare.

First-class passage with cabin berth.....$1 00
First-class passage with stateroom.....2 00
Deck passage.....25

The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL, leave DAILY (Saturdays excepted) at 6 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 49, North River, (foot Leroy st.) Fare Sunday evenings, first-class, $1 50.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND

INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS

ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,

Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35 North River, every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING

at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwell, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON

Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the School Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 5th day of October, 1875, at 4 o'clock P. M., for rebuilding Grammar School House No. 36, on the south side of Ninth st., between Avenues C and D, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

GEO. B. RHOADS,
JOHN C. LIMBECK,
JOSEPH WANGLER,
SAML. CREGAR, M. D.,
EDWARD MIRILLING,
Board of Trustees, Eleventh Ward.

Dated Sept. 20, 1875.

PROPOSALS FOR STONE.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, No. 21 Water st., Brooklyn, until 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, Oct. 9, for the delivery of 1,000 cubic yards cut backing, 900 cubic yards cut face stone, and 732 cubic yards arch stone, all of limestone. Also, for the delivery of 85 cubic yards of granite corners, 250 cubic yards granite face stone, and 31 cubic yards granite arches.

Printed specifications may be had the office.

Plans may be seen at Engineer's office, corner Cherry and Dover sts., New-York City.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13, 1875, from iron manufacturers only, for building and furnishing the iron work to be used in the foundation and first series of the iron skeleton frame light-house to be built on Fowey Rocks, coast of Florida.

For form of bid, specifications and drawings, and other information, apply to the undersigned.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

PETER C. HAINS,
Engineer Secretary, Light-house Board.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS,
No. 40 BURLING SLIP,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1875.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 o'clock, noon, of the 4th day of October, for the removal of so much of the pier and structures at Stapleton, Staten Island, heretofore erected and now maintained in the harbor of New-York, by the New-York and Staten Island Ferry Company, as are beyond the exterior line as fixed by law. Plans and particulars may be obtained at this office.

By order of the board. GEO. W. BLUNT, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF

COMMISSIONERS OF RAPID TRANSIT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF RAPID TRANSIT,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1875.

The Board of Commissioners appointed by the Mayor, under and in compliance with the provisions of chapter 606, Laws of 1875, hereby gives public notice that the submission of plans for the construction and operation of Rapid-transit Railways is hereby again invited; such plans must be shown by drawings or models, and accompanied by descriptions in writing, if descriptions are to be made; and the Commissioners will request the attendance before the board of the person or persons submitting the plans, which, in the opinion of the Board, have merit, and which require explanation and description more in detail than the description in writing accompanying the plans when submitted.

The Board of Commissioners hereby further gives notice that the Commissioners will meet at 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 4th day of October, 1875, at the office of the board in the New Court-house, and decide upon the plan or plans for the construction of such railway or railways, with the necessary supports, turnouts, switches, sidings, connections, landing places, stations, buildings, platforms, stairways, elevators, telegraph and signal devices, or other requisite appliances upon the route or routes, and in the locations determined by them. JOSEPH SELIGMAN, President.

MARBLE MANTELS.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS' 250 ENTIRELY new designs marble, slate, and wood mantels. Manufactures iron cresting, stable fixtures, fence, grates, weather vanes, &c. Wholesale and retail. Send for catalogues, No. 73 Hudson st. opposite Worth st.

300 MARBLEIZED MARBLE MANTELS, 300 new designs from $12 upward, closing out at a great reduction for cash; marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 13th st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.

Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

GREAT SALE OF HORSE BLANKETS.

EUREKA HORSE BLANKET COMPANY,
No. 33 Mercer st., near Grand,

Are offering their stock of
HORSE BLANKETS and ROBES,
At retail.
At the wholesale Price List.
Call and examine, and save the retail profit.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.

A GENTLEMAN WISHING TO REDUCE his expenses offers for sale his entire outfit, consisting of a pair of 16-hand horses, perfectly sound and gentle; a French brougham, made by Million & Genelli, Paris; an open Victoria, made by Miner & Stevens; also square-box buggy, double sleigh, double and single harness, blankets, &c.; will sell together or separately. Address A. B. C., Box No. 117 Times Office.

STABLE TO LET—NO. 26 EAST 13TH ST.; five stalls on ground floor, with good carriage room and a large loft over the stable. Inquire of M. CURLEY, No. 111 East 13th st., near 4th av.

A—ONE COUPE, NEARLY NEW; ALSO one extension-top phaeton, cheap, as the owner is going to Europe. To be seen at M. CURLEY'S, Nos. 109, 111 and 113 East 13th st., near 4th av.

TO LET—ONE OF THE FINEST PRIVATE STABLES in the City; room for ten carriages and seven horses; rooms for coachman. YATES, No. 888 6th av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.

Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

BOARDING.—TO LET TO GENTLEMEN WITH or without board, two hall and two large rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished; has all the modern improvements. Apply at the house, or address by letter, it. RHODES, No. 504 Clinton st., between 3d and 4th places, South Brooklyn. References exchanged if required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 91.—SECOND FLOOR front rooms, with private bath; also, rooms en suite or singly. This house is handsome, commodious, and elegantly furnished. Billiard room. Breakfast to order till 10; dinner at 6 every day; men waiters; French cooking; references.

ELEGANT BOARDING ACCOMMODATIONS in best houses; floors with private table and suites for families; particulars free. HANKINS' BOARDING DIRECTORY, No. 28 West 29th st., corner Broadway. Open evenings.

NO. 28 WEST 31ST ST. HAVING CHANGED hands, has been refurnished throughout and will be in complete order in a few days; handsome suites and single rooms, with board, can now be obtained on application; references.

A FAMILY OWNING THEIR HOUSE WOULD like a few permanent boarders; pleasant rooms and good table; references exchanged. Address J. M. S., Box No. 276 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 313 EAST 14TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with or without board, to gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; also, unfurnished rooms for parties desiring to furnish their own rooms; terms moderate; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 73, CORNER 15TH ST.—Handsomely-furnished apartments, with or without private table; house and apartments thoroughly first class; unexceptionable reference given and required.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—PRIVATE FAMILY offers handsome suite of three rooms; closets, bath, &c.; private house preferred; also small sitting-room and bedroom, third floor.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, three large rooms, handsomely furnished; private bath-room, closets, &c., with private table or without board; references.

NO. 41 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Desirable rooms on second and third floors; good table; moderate prices; home comforts; references exchanged.

NO. 102 IRVING PLACE, GRAMERCY PARK.—An elegant second floor; all light rooms; private table if preferred; also a parlor extension and rooms on fourth floor. References.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, MADISON PARK.—Second and third floors, en suite; handsomely furnished; modern improvements; with or without private table; one single room. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

M. E. GAGE, NO. 81 5TH AV., NEAR 16TH ST.—Commodious, handsomely furnished rooms en suite, with or without private table; also two single rooms; references.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 130 WEST—NEAR BROADWAY.—Elegant accommodation, with first-class board; private table if desired; references exchanged.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.—TWO SUITES, ONE of three, the other of four, light, large, and handsomely furnished rooms, with or without private table; moderate terms; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., CORNER OF 31ST ST.—PARLOR floor, with or without private table; references exchanged. Apply to occupant and owner at No. 299 5th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—TWO VERY DESIRABLE floors, newly and handsomely furnished; first-class table and attendance; private baths, &c.; reasonable terms; small family, adults.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.—An elegant suite of apartments on second floor; also one smaller suite; private table; references.

NO CHARGE FOR PARTIES IN SEARCH of first-class boarding accommodations. Call at SANDS' BOARD DIRECTORY, No. 1,193 Broadway, Room No. 15. Open evenings.

A FAMILY OF FIVE OR SIX PERSONS CAN find very superior accommodations at No. 217 West 45th st.; private parlor, private table, on parlor floor; no other boarders.

A PRIVATE FAMILY ON WEST 48TH ST., near 5th av., will rent a suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board. No. 53. References required.

NO. 74 WEST 35TH ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with first-class board, for families or single gentlemen; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER WILL rent handsomely-furnished parlor and third floors, with private tables or with breakfast.

NO. 36 EAST 32D ST.—VERY LARGE, HANDsomely-furnished rooms, with board; possession at once; references.

NO. 20 WAVERLEY PLACE.—NEWLY FURnished, pleasant rooms to let, with good board, at $18 to $30 per week for two persons; reference.

A PARLOR OR SECOND FLOOR, FOUR light rooms, with private table, on 5th and Madison avs. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 45 EAST 20TH ST.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD, en suite and singly, with first-class appointments; references given and required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 273, SECOND FLOOR, WITH private table; other rooms with or without private table; everything first class; references.

PARTIES WISHING A QUIET HOME IN large and handsomely furnished rooms, with first-class table, call at No. 36 West Washington square.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—LARGE RECEPTION and bedroom, parlor and bedroom, parlor floor; upper rooms with board.

ONE DOOR FROM BROADWAY.—HANDsomely-furnished rooms, with board or private meals. No. 36 West 31st st. References exchanged.

NO. 347 WEST 14TH ST.—LARGE ROOMS, handsomely furnished, on first and second floors to let, with board. References required.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board; references exchanged. Apply at No. 118 West 45th st.

NO. 178 MADISON AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS can be obtained, with board, at Mrs. R. H. JENKINS'.

FOURTH AV., NO. 265, CORNER OF 21ST ST.—Very fine rooms, en suite or singly; table first-class.

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN can find excellent board in the most desirable part of the City by calling at No. 33 West 45th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—TWO NEW AND HANDsomely-furnished suites of rooms, with private table and comforts of a refined home.

NO. 40 WEST 16TH ST.—MRS. A. E. CHERTHAM has two suites and one square room to offer, with board; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, on second floor, with appointments of private family. Apply at No. 158 West 45th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with first-class table; unexceptionable references given and required.

NO. 116 EAST 33D ST.—A HANDSOMELY FURnished parlor floor and two rooms on second floor, with board; references.

NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, with board; bath, closets, &c., on each floor; house first-class; references exchanged. No. 40 West 29th st.

PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE second floor, with board, at No. 17 East 37th st.; also rooms on the fourth floor; references exchanged.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly; house and table first class.

NO. 5 5TH AV., NEAR BREVOORT HOUSE.—Two elegantly-furnished floors, singly or en suite, with or without private table; references exchanged.

HANDSOME ROOMS AND FIRST-CLASS table can be obtained at No. 155 Madison av. for families or single gentlemen; reasonable prices.

5TH AV., NO. 330.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE of rooms to rent, with private table.

NO. 17 EAST 31ST ST.—MRS. RANDALL HAS furnished suites of rooms to let, with private table.

NO. 88 MADISON AV.—FRONT ROOMS ON second floor; also, one on fourth floor, with board.

NO. 72 MADISON AV.—ONE LARGE ROOM TO let, with board, to gentlemen; references.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.—TWO PINK SUITES OF rooms to let, with private table; house first-class.

NO. 5 WEST 42D ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS ON second and fourth floors, with board.

NO. 24 WEST 32D ST.—TO LET, SECOND-story front room, with board; references.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—HALL-ROOM TO rent with board to gentleman only; price $12.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 48 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR ST. JAMES HOTEL AND BROADWAY.—Handsomely-furnished second floor; also other handsome, large and small rooms; table and location unexceptionable; references exchanged; table boarders taken.

A PARTY DESIRING ONE CHOICE ROOM, connecting bath, superior board, in a select family; elegant house and neighborhood, can address MORTON, Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD AND FRENCH.—MARRIED OR SINGLE gentlemen desirous of improving in the French language, can find an excellent home in a pleasant French family at No. 160 West 46th st.; references exchanged.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A refined private family (adults) will rent handsome suite of rooms on second or third floor, with board; references exchanged. Address PRIVATE, Station L.

NO. 104 MADISON AV.—SUITE OF ROOMS TO rent, second floor front, with or without board, or the whole floor; all newly furnished; also two for single gentlemen.

FIFTH AV.—A LARGE ROOM TO RENT, WITH board, to two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, for $25 a week. Address CLIFTON, Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A FLOOR OF THREE OR FOUR ROOMS, bath, &c., to let, with private table, to a family willing to pay for superior accommodations. No. 46 Irving place, opposite Westminster Hotel.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or singly, with or without private table. No. 22 East 49th st. and No. 46 West 51st st.; houses thoroughly first class; references exchanged.

NO. 102 WEST 38TH ST.—FURNISHED rooms, large and pleasant, second floor, front, to let to gentlemen, without board; open grate and heater; use of bath; breakfast served in room if desired.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST., NEAR MADISON SQUARE.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with board; en suite or singly; house and appointments first-class; references.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOME, LARGE room for two persons, with board; also, elegant second floor, en suite, with board or private table and special servant.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board, in a French family. References required.

ONE SUITE OF ROOMS ELEGANTLY FURnished and one single room to let, with board, by a family occupying their own house; references given and required. No. 43 West 22d st.

FOURTEENTH ST., NO. 310 WEST.—HANDsomely-furnished rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; nice rooms for young men; house newly painted and in good order.

NOS. 51 AND 53 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR Madison square.—Two elegantly furnished suites of rooms; parlor and second, with private table; house strictly first-class. Mrs. ROBERTSON.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, NEAR Elevated Railway, at No. 432 West 23d st.; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY IN 30TH st., east of Madison av., will rent a large, handsomely-furnished room, (second floor,) all modern improvements, to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, &c., R. V. S., Box No. 267 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING MORE room than they desire, will let a few rooms furnished, in suites or singly, without board; location 42d st., between 5th and 6th avs. For particulars, address LANDLORD, Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—Four floors in No. 63 Madison av.; five, six, or more rooms can be had on each floor; also rooms for single gentlemen from $5 to $8 per week; house is clean and in good order; references exchanged. Apply to Mrs. McDERMOTT, in the house.

IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, BY OWNER—TWO furnished rooms, with wardrobes and pantries attached, on third wife, or to single gentleman; willing to let them for light house-work; best of reference. No. 366 West 31st st.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOM FOR one or two gentlemen; family private; gas, bath, and use of parlors; terms moderate; reference. No. 52 West 13th st.

NO. 9 EAST 22D ST.—TWO HANDSOMELY-furnished, sunny, front rooms to let without board; also, rooms on top floor; fine restaurant second door; references exchanged.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms may be had in a private house, with all the comforts of a refined home; near good restaurant. No. 140 West 42d st.

NO. 9 EAST 22D ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished double and single rooms on third and fourth floors, with grate fire, to let, without board, to gentlemen; fine restaurant second door.

THIRD FLOOR, WELL FURNISHED, TO gentleman and wife; $150 a month; desirable location. Address K. B., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED ROOMS TO let to gentlemen only, 22d st., near 6th av.; refer to George B. Hankins, No. 28 West 29th st.

NO. 116 WEST 45TH ST.—ENTIRE SECOND floor; also other rooms; central location; convenient to 6th av. and Broadway cars. MR

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE ALDERMEN IN SESSION.

ANOTHER FAILURE TO OBTAIN PATRONAGE FOR TAMMANY—THE CROTON MAIN RESOLUTIONS AGAIN DEFEATED—STATE BURDENS ON CITY PROPERTY.

The stale resolutions authorizing Commissioner Fitz John Porter to "employ men by the day" to lay new Croton mains at a cost of half a million of dollars were called up again yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Purroy hoped they would be passed, and spoke of what he termed the "mulish obstinacy with which they were opposed." He warned his colleagues that diphtheria was caused by the present scarcity of water. Commissioner Porter had stated that new mains were necessary; but his Republican colleagues still refused to vote for the measure. They were in the habit of attacking the Commissioner whom he regarded as one of the Democratic victims of the last war. This little speech failed to convince the minority in the board that the resolutions were not designed to furnish Tammany with patronage before the election, and they were defeated for the eleventh time, and then "reconsidered" so as to be introduced afresh at the next meeting.

The sympathies of the Tammany Aldermen were next directed in favor of the occupants of Randall's Island, who were represented in a resolution of Alderman McCarthy, as also suffering for want of water on account of the bursting of a pipe across the Harlem River last Winter. The resolution as originally submitted authorized Commissioner Porter to lay new pipes by "contract;" but Mr. McCarthy moved that they be "laid by day's work," as the Commissioner believed that would be the proper way.

Alderman Morris said the Democratic members had refused to vote for doing such work by contract, therefore their object was apparent. He was told by one of the Mayor's Commissioners that if he did not vote for the Croton main resolutions his supply of water would be cut off. It was a very significant fact that after a bountiful supply of water through July, August, and September, the supply was less now than it was during the drouth that prevailed in April, May, and June. In the latter month they received water up to the third stories, but they could only get it now up to the second. The resolutions were then put and lost for want of a three-fourths vote.

Alderman Gross offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Controller to furnish a statement of the amount of property sold under his administration for unpaid taxes and assessments, giving the number of parcels, their estimated value on the tax-roll, the amount of taxes for which sold or the bids made on each separate parcel, and by whom made or to whom awarded; the number of parcels of property redeemed within the same period of time, as well as the number of unredeemed parcels, &c.

Alderman Gross also moved that the President appoint a special committee of three to investigate the manner in which the Police enforce the ordinances in relation to street obstructions. Adopted.

A petition was received from Charles Weakley stating that the Uda fire ladder was an infringement on his patent for an aerial ladder; that he had submitted his plans to the Fire Department, but that no action was taken upon them, and that the Uda ladder was subsequently purchased by the City. He asked that the board protect him in his rights. The matter was referred to a special committee of three, to be named by the President.

Alderman Reilly offered a resolution, which was adopted, condemning the action of the State Board of Assessors in adding $51,502,404 to the assessed valuation of property in this City, and requesting the Committee on Law to report on the subject. Alderman Gross submitted resolutions of a somewhat similar character, which referred, in addition, to the alleged unfair reductions of assessed valuations of property in other counties of this State, and the excessive burdens placed upon this City, and called upon the Committee on Finance to give the subject of State taxation their due consideration. The resolutions also recited that the thanks of the board are due to Commissioners George H. Andrews, Wilson G. Hunt, and Isaac Sherman for their efforts to have justice done to this City in the matter of taxation. They were unanimously adopted.

A report was submitted by the Committee on Public Works, in answer to a resolution of inquiry offered at a previous session by Alderman Morris, in relation to the cost of various public improvements in the upper portion of the City. The report recited that the committee had been informed by Commissioner Fitz John Porter that the public works in progress embraced 13 439-1,000 miles of regulating, grading, and superstructure, 9 34-1,000 miles of sewers, of which 5 164-1,000 miles of regulating, grading, and superstructure, and 7 482-1,000 miles of sewers were completed; that of the works in progress 819-1,000 mile of regulating and grading were under contract, and that the whole cost was assessed upon property benefited; that the improvements were necessary; that every inch of the work was authorized by special Republican legislation, and that neither Commissioner Porter nor the Common Council had control over the matter. The report closed by stating that it would be unwise to discontinue the public improvements in the upper portion of the City. It was adopted by a strict party vote—the Tammany members being in the affirmative.

A communication was received from the Commissioner of Public Works, in answer to a resolution of Alderman Morris requesting him to furnish a statement of the cost of the alterations of the aqueduct on Tenth avenue. The communication contained the following statement of expenditures for the work:

Expenses incurred for additional alterations of aqueduct, Ninety-third to One Hundred and Thirteenth street, from Jan. 1, 1875, to Sept. 15, 1875:

By day's work	$166,652 58
By contract	10,500 94
Additional amount required to complete the work estimated to be:	
By days' work	$60,000 00
By contract	40,000 00
Total	$100,000 00
Amount expended in the year 1872:	
By days' work	$537,996 85
By contract	292,812 54
Total	$830,809 39
Amount expended in the year 1873:	
By days' work	$235,841 36
By contract	412,988 21
For land for gate-house, by commission	9,234 00
Total	$708,063 57
Amount expended in the year 1874:	
By days' work	$145,054 24
By contract	201,322 77
Total	$346,377 01

The communication further stated that the late Chief Engineer Tracy made an estimate for the work, exclusive of moving the aqueduct, of $1,500,000, and that the original estimate for the whole work, as made on Feb. 17, 1871, was $2,000,000.

The report was ordered to be printed.

Alderman Morris moved that an advertisement in the *City Record*, inviting proposals to lay sewers in various streets from Sixty-fifth to Seventy-fifth street, along the line of Eleventh avenue, as inserted by order of Commissioner Porter, be withdrawn—the Common Council not having authorized the work. Mr. McCarthy said the resolution was an impertinent one, as it reflected upon Commissioner Porter. It was then placed on file.

The ordinance allowing cartmen only five minutes to load or unload goods in streets where there are City railroads, was amended so as to give them as much time as might be actually necessary for the purpose.

A resolution offered by Mr. Vance at the previous meeting, authorizing Commissioner Porter to purchase and put up an additional pumping engine and steam boiler at High Bridge, to deliver Croton water at a higher elevation, at a cost not exceeding $40,000, was adopted.

THE THIRD AVENUE BANK CLOSED.

The doors of the Third Avenue Savings Bank were closed yesterday morning. A crowd gathered about the doors and read the notice which was posted up, but very little was said, and the three policemen stationed on the corner kept the sidewalks comparatively clear. The notice read as follows:

BANK CLOSED,

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, granted on an application of the Attorney General at the request of the Superintendent of the Bank Department. Further notice will be given.

There was no excitement, and the few who endeavored to obtain any further information failed to get it. Mr. William S. Carman, the Receiver, was inside with some of the clerks, and he kept the doors closed, and would see no one excepting two or three reporters. To them he told substantially the same story that was published in THE TIMES. He said that a statement of the affairs of the bank would be made in the course of a few days, and would be immediately given to the press. In regard to the percentage at which the bank would finally settle, he thought it would be nearly one hundred per cent., although if an immediate settlement had to be made not over fifty or sixty per cent. could be realized.

A COWARDLY SUICIDE.

Charles Frum, a German, fifty-four years old committed suicide yesterday under peculiarly distressing circumstances. Frum, who was a porter by occupation, has been out of employment for sixteen months, and his wife by working in a hotel on the Bowery, earned sufficient to keep herself, husband, and son, who is twelve years old, from starving. They occupied three miserable rooms on the top floor of a wretched tenement building in the rear of No. 86 Forsyth street. For these rooms they paid $8 50 a month to Mrs. Theodore Feldstein, wife of a wealthy lager-beer saloon keeper. As long as they had money they paid the rent, but they owed $5 last month. Mrs. Feldstein pressed for payment and told Frum if he did not pay she would put him out in the street. Not being able to raise the money Frum became despondent. Yesterday morning Mrs. Frum went out to borrow the money, and during her absence Frum drank the greater part of a bottle of whisky, loaded a rifle up to the muzzle, took off his boots, and placing his toe on the trigger blew the entire top of his head off. Coroner Woltman will hold an inquest.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

LAST SESSION OF THE ANNUAL MEETING—ADDRESS OF BISHOP POTTER—LOCAL MISSIONARY WORK.

The second and concluding session of the annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of New-York was held yesterday in St. John's Church. The attendance of delegates was much larger than on the preceding day, the body of the church being nearly filled. Divine services, in which Right Rev. Bishop Potter, Rev. Mr. Snowden, Rev. Mr. Livingston, and Rev. Mr. Rosencrans officiated, preceded the regular order of business. At its conclusion, and after an announcement by the Secretary that the certificate received from St. Albans Parish, Richmond, Staten Island, was defective, the Bishop read his annual communication, which was unusually brief, and dwelt mainly on the subject of his visitation to the churches, the beneficial effects of confirmation, and the results of the local missionary operations. He had reason, he said, for special thankfulness for having been enabled physically to attend regularly to his duty of visitation, and was much gratified by some bright examples of diligence on the part of Rectors and assistants. He alluded particularly to the Memorial Church of St. John, established at Tarrytown by the widow of the late John Aspinwall, and consecrated since the last convention, as being notable for an excellent administration and a good attendance. Of the results of pains-taking on the part of the clergy and laity connected with this and other churches, he related several interesting incidents, after which he spoke briefly on the efficacy of public addresses as the means of paving the way for more private and pointed persuasion. If people were to be moved to a religious life, it should, in his opinion, be done by strengthening them by the influence of argument. He fully believed that in the Church in this country there were thousands of people living in the most passive manner who could be brought to Christ by this means. Speaking of the necessity of increased contributions to the support of Church work, he said that no matter how depressed the financial condition of the nation and people might be, the dimensions of the Church's operations could not be reduced; things undertaken could not be abandoned, and missionaries must be sustained. Now, if ever, was the time for Christian people to give freely, not only for themselves, but also for those who are unable to contribute themselves. The missions of the Diocese had been well sustained during the year, with one exception—the City Mission, which had not met with the support necessary to the carrying on of the work under its supervision, and as a result its efforts in establishing and enlarging chapels had been retarded. Since the last convention the society had opened a service in Italian, the attendance at which was rapidly increasing; and additional preaching services in German, French, and Spanish were being conducted with success. The duty of establishing these services in foreign languages was one of the most urgent devolving upon the society, because upon its proper performance depended entirely the promotion of the religious interests of the foreign population in the City. Of the thirty places of worship instituted specially for the German population, two only were controlled by the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The Church German Society had been a helpful agent in its purpose of issuing books in the German language, and searching out young men of German nationality to aid in the ministerial work.

Renewed acknowledgments were due to the women for the work done by them through the instrumentality of the institutions and funds intrusted to their care.

Numerous schools, dispensaries, and homes were being supported, homeless children sheltered and provided for, families visited, and their distress alleviated. There were now three lady auxiliary associations in this City who were working well as local missionaries, and one aiding the foreign missionary cause. The Chairman closed his communication by reminding the convention of the fund for aged and infirm clergy, and expressing a hope that it would be increased by generous contributions. The Reverend Bishop next introduced to the convention the Right Reverend Bishop of North Carolina, and the convention, on motion of the Secretary, expressed its gratification at the presence of the distinguished visitor. A resolution was adopted to the effect that on Thanksgiving Day and the preceding Sunday the clergy of the various charges read to their congregations so much of the President's address as related to the fund for aged and infirm clergymen. The report of the Missionary Committee set forth that thirty-six mission stations were established, and twenty-seven missionaries employed in conducting them, but that there still was abundant room for more extended operations. Satisfactory reports were also made by the Society for the Promotion of Religion and Learning, the Treasurer of the Episcopal fund giving the total amount at $110,507 60; the fund for aged and infirm clergy, the Treasurer of the Convention, Special Committee on Parochial fund, the Warden of St. Stephen's College and the City Missionary Society, which last reported an expenditure of $29,386 83, and a deficiency of $11,385 14 in the receipts, as compared with the expenses. Gen. John A. Dix was on motion elected to the position left vacant in the Standing Committee on Treasurer's Report by the death of George Templeton Strong. The election of a Missionary Committee and Standing Committee resulted as follows:

Missionary Committee.—Rev. Alfred B. Beach, D.D., Rev. Cornelius E. Swope, D. D., Rev. James Starr Clark, D. D., Rev. Octavius Applegate, and Rev. Christopher W. Wyatt, D. D., Hamilton Bruce, Esq., A. B. Macdonald, Esq., William M. Kingsland, Esq., James Pott, Esq., and C. A. Higgins, Esq.

Standing Committee.—Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., Rev. William E. Eigenbrodt, D. D., Rev. William F. Morgan, D. D., Rev. Isaac Tuttle, D. D., George McCullough Miller, Esq., Stephen P. Nash, Esq., Lloyd W. Wells, Esq., and Henry Drisler, LL. D.

The Secretary read a communication from the House of Deputies of the General Convention of 1874, informing the convention of proposed changes in the Constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America, one of which vested the General Convention with the power of changing the Prayer-book and Lectionary of the Church. This being regarded as a rather dangerous proposition, the contemplated amendment was on motion referred to a special committee to report to the next convention. After transacting some further business of an unimportant character the convention adjourned sine die.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S OPENING.

Arnold, Constable & Co. had their opening of imported and home-made suits and cloaks, camel's-hair shawls, and furs yesterday, and the spacious warerooms at Broadway and Nineteenth street were thronged with fashionables. The display of Fall and Winter goods on exhibition was bewilderingly rich, and so varied as to preclude anything but the most meagre summary. The imported suits were exceedingly handsome, and contained some novelties in style and trimming which will no doubt prove popular. One or two of the suits may be taken as specimens of the whole. An unusually elegant promenade costume was a demi-train of prune-colored silk, the underskirt being composed of deep folds of fine knife plaitings. The overskirt and basque were of handsome brocade velvet of the same shade, trimmed with deep chenille fringe, the former being gracefully draped with French silk bows and a long sash on the right side The basque was plaited back and front, the sleeves being composed of silk and brocade velvet, with cuffs of the latter material. The muff to match was covered with brocade velvet, with a handsome bow in front, and a girdle and tassels of heavy chenille. A novelty was a bouquet of bright-colored flowers fastened on the top of the muff to the right side, which gives a decidedly dressy appearance to the entire costume. In nearly all the imported costumes flowers are worn on the muff. In ball and evening dresses the display was brilliant and varied. One of the handsomest attires was a full-trained dress of pink silk, knife plaited, the front being composed of horizontal bands of silk. The overdress was of silk and brocaded satin of the same color, edged with tulle, and trimmed with wreaths of apple blossoms down the sides and across the front. Judging from present indications the fashionable colors for evening wear will be maize, white, and pink. The fur department was unusually attractive, and contained many decided novelties in ladies' hats. Many were perfect gems in their way, and very generally admired. Among the most stylish and becoming were imported French shapes covered with seal-skin, and trimmed with gray ostrich tips, marabout feathers, and dark plumes, a rich gray ostrich feather running around the front rim inside. This style of hat, which is entirely new, has been made up by the firm from the imported patterns, and the specimens of home-made manufacture on exhibition yesterday were fully equal to the productions of the French milliners, reflecting much credit on the management of the fur department.

REORGANIZATION OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The newly-elected Directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company held a meeting yesterday at the office of the company, No. 23 Fifth avenue, for the purpose of completing their organization. All the members of the board were present. Mr. Charles B. Wright, of Philadelphia, was elected President; George Stark, of New-Hampshire, Vice President; Samuel Wilkeson, of New-York, Secretary, and George E. Beebe, of New-York, Treasurer. In accepting the office of President, Mr. Wright said that he did so pending negotiations for money to continue the construction of the road, and that his tenure of the office would be determined by the result of these negotiations, the wishes of the capitalists who might take hold of the enterprise, and, generally, by the best interests of the company. His only personal feeling in the matter was a strong desire for the speedy completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

RAILWAY BONDHOLDERS DISAGREEING.

THE COMPLICATIONS OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY—AN EXCITED DEBATE AND A SPLIT IN THE MEETING.

The Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad is one of the most important roads in the West. It runs from Indianapolis, Ind., to Pekin, Ill., a distance of 202½ miles, thence to Peoria, Ill., a distance of ten miles, over the Peoria and Springfield Railroad, and from Champaign on the main line at its junction with the Illinois Central Road, west to Havana, a distance of 102 miles by an extension, with a branch running from White Heath, six miles from Champaign, south to Decatur, a distance of thirty-three miles. The first portion of the road, from Danville to Pekin, was known as the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad. The company issued $2,000,000 of first mortgage bonds. Subsequently it was consolidated with the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Company, a new concern, under the present name, and $5,000,000 of Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western first mortgage bonds were issued to build the addition, $2,000,000 being reserved to take up the old issue. It appears, however, that none were presented for redemption, thus continuing to remain a first lien on the property of the original road. But the point is made that at the time of their issuance but seven miles of that road had been built. Later on another $1,500,000 of bonds were issued, known as the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western second mortgage bonds, constituting a second lien on the new addition, and a third lien on the original road. Later still, the corporations holding the franchises of the extension road and branch before alluded to sold their title and interests to the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Company, and to build them another $5,500,000 of bonds were issued or hypothecated, known as the extension mortgage. In July, 1874, the company defaulted on the interest of the second mortgage bonds, and in the following October on that of the first mortgage bonds. The law requiring six months to elapse before the institution of foreclosure proceedings the second mortgage bondholders had an advantage in point of time over the holders of the first mortgage bonds, which they seized upon to bring the necessary proceedings in their name, the object, it appears, being to secure possession of the road in their own interests. They accomplished this by having their own Receiver, Gen. Wright, appointed. They took care, however, to recognize the interests of the prior liens, and induced a portion of the first mortgage bondholders to unite with them in the foreclosure suits. A meeting of the latter was held, and Messrs. Williams, Wyckoff and Taintor were appointed a committee to confer with a committee of the second mortgage bondholders. These two committees have hitherto acted in harmony. But neither these proceedings nor Gen. Wright were satisfactory to a portion of the first mortgage bondholders, claiming to represent the great majority of the bonds. These gentlemen assert that the meeting at which the committee supposed to represent them was appointed, was never advertised, that they were not consulted, and that the entire proceedings are in the interests of the second mortgage bondholders, to the exclusion of those which they represent, and which by law have priority. For the purpose of securing a proper representation they called a meeting for yesterday noon, at No. 152 Broadway. There was a large attendance, but it was evident from the start that the callers of the meeting, though claiming to represent the greatest number of first mortgage bonds, were numerically in the minority. The opposition secured the first advantage by the election of Mr. John C. F. Hoey as Chairman. Mr. McDowell, one of the other side, was chosen Secretary. Mr. Vernon, of the same side, then read a voluminous report from the First Mortgage Bondholders' Investigating Committee on the present condition of the road. In addition to the bonded indebtedness detailed before, the floating debt was stated as upward of $3,500,000, against which $2,215,000 of the extension bonds are hypothecated, making a total indebtedness of $13,285,000, with a possible addition of $2,215,000. The rolling stock, badly out of repair, consists of 45 engines, and 28 others unpaid for and claimed by the Rogers Locomotive Works, 337 box freight cars, 280 coal and flat cars, 50 stock cars, 10 baggage cars, 3 baggage and smoking cars, 2 postal cars, and 27 baggage cars. There are also on the road 1,175 box freight cars owned by the Western Car Company, for which the road pays a rental from Sept. 1, 1874, to Jan. 1, 1876, of $10 per month each, and has to keep them in repair. There is a chattel mortgage to secure the floating indebtedness on all the rolling stock, furniture, equipments, buildings, and income of the company, and one of its clauses provides that, unless the $3,000,000 be paid within two years from Nov. 16, 1874, the whole shall be forfeited and sold to pay the floating debt.

In Illinois it is believed that this chattel mortgage bars any rights of the real estate mortgage bondholders in the personal property of the company. The Receiver was ordered by the court appointing him to pay out of the first earnings of the company the back pay-rolls amounting to $285,000 and all bills for supplies furnished since July 1, 1874, but he has been able to pay off only $30,000 of the pay-rolls, there having been no greater surplus. The Receiver has issued $212,000 of certificates toward the purchase of iron and the payment of unpaid rights of way. These certificates are claimed to be a lien on the income and property of the company ahead of all the mortgage bonds, but do not cover the extension and branch. It is probable that $350,000 of further certificates will be issued to reduce the grades on the road, a measure recommended by the Receiver in his last report. Turner Brothers have commenced an action to have their debt, amounting to about $1,000,000, declared a first lien on the road prior to the mortgages, and the holders of the bonds of the original road have also commenced an action to foreclose their lien. Other suits are also pending which require immediate action on the part of the first mortgage bondholders to protect their rights. The Trustees of these bonds have filed a cross bill in the action for foreclosure taken by the second mortgage bondholders, but require instructions from a majority of their clients before proceeding further. The road and equipment are in poor condition, and $350,000 is required to repair them properly. It runs through a rich country, but has great competition to contend against. Still the committee are of opinion that it can be made to pay interest on a reasonable cost. Mr. Vernam also read from the Receiver's report and from the Auditor's report in confirmation of these statements, and advised the first mortgage bondholders present to authorize the Trustees to proceed with a foreclosure. The next two hours were spent in an acrimonious debate, the callers of the meeting seeking strenuously to have a new committee appointed to represent the first-mortgage bondholders, but the opposition foiled them at every step, and in the end passed a resolution confirming the old committee. Various attempts were made to have the votes on the numerous resolutions offered taken by bonds, but the Chairman stubbornly refused to entertain any such proposition. Mr. Blossom, one of the Trustees of the second mortgage, being called upon, made a statement, in the course of which he asserted that the chattel mortgage is invalid, having been given by the President of the company without the concurrence of the Directors. At length the callers of the meeting gave up in despair, and the opposition accepted the resignation of Mr. Wyckoff, of the old committee, and elected Mr. T. J. Van Wyck in his stead, after which they adjourned.

The callers of the meeting at once reassembled, and elected Mr. Kingsley Chairman, and Mr. McDowell Secretary. Mr. Vernam said that the English and German first mortgage bondholders had promised to send on names to represent them on the proposed committee. Messrs. Earl P. Mason, of Providence, R. I.; L. H. Aiden, of Passaic, N. J.; F. W. Peck, of Chicago, Ill.; and J. Wyman Jones and Remington Vernam, of this City, were unanimously chosen a committee to represent the first mortgage bondholders, to devise a plan of reorganization and to report, the understanding being that the English and German representatives shall be added as soon as their names arrive. It was stated that these five gentlemen represent 683 bonds, and that their election was not in a spirit of opposition to the other bondholders and their proceedings, but merely to guard the interests of the first mortgage bondholders. The meeting then adjourned.

THE RAPID-TRANSIT PROBLEM.

The Rapid-transit Commissioners were all day yesterday engaged in trying to perfect their arrangements, so as to be able to make their report to the Mayor on Monday. It is understood that the difficulty now in the way is as to the form of construction of the road in the various streets. The Gilbert Elevated Company and the Commissioners are, it is said, in favor of putting on all broad streets, like Third avenue, a road with pillars to span the centre of the street, the pillars standing over the car tracks. The Directors of the New-York Elevated Railroad, better known as the Greenwich street road, are, it is alleged, in favor of their existing plan, which runs on single pillars over the sidewalks, and they claim the right to build the road on Third avenue as an extension of their present line. This question as to the rights of the two companies led the Commissioners to seek the advice of counsel as to whether they have the power to organize more than one company. Counsel heard the case on both sides yesterday, and will give a written opinion in a day or two. The location of the road on narrow streets has also led to difficulty. The engineers are of opinion that the streets in the lower part of the City are too narrow to permit the erection of pillars in the centre of the road-bed, and to prevent obstruction to traffic the pillars must be erected on the curb. The Commissioners say that their report will be presented to the Mayor on Monday.

THE RIFLE TOURNAMENT.

THIRD DAY OF THE AUTUMN MEETING AT CREEDMOOR—SIX MATCHES CONTESTED—THE BEST SCORES.

Yesterday was the third day of the Autumn meeting of the National Rifle Association at Creedmoor. The clouds in the morning deterred a great many from visiting the range, but all the late trains were heavily freighted with spectators. During the afternoon an unusually large number of ladies were present. The early part of the day was occupied by the teams who had not finished their scores in the State match in completing their scores at 500 yards distance. The totals of the winning scores in this match were as follows, in the order named:

Seventh Regiment	451
Twenty-third Regiment	446
Twelfth Regiment	435
Seventy-ninth Regiment	434
Capt. S. E. Briggs, 22d Regiment	44
Sergt. M. Beauman, 9th Regiment	43
Private J. H. Cowperthwaite, 23d Regiment	42
Private J. W. Gardner, 7th Regiment	42
Capt. W. C. Reddy, 12th Regiment	42
Capt. J. J. O'Kelly, 69th Regiment	42
Corp. Davis, 84th Regiment	42
Private A. Pyle, 79th Regiment	42
Private W. Drislave, 19th Battalion	41
Capt. G. C. Bradley, 47th Regiment	41
Orderly Sergt. Ferris, 22d Regiment	41
Private E. De Forest, 23d Regiment	41
Lieut. J. Waydell, 22d Regiment	41
Lieut. D. E. Vannet, 79th Regiment	41
Adjt. J. H. Frothingham, 23d Regiment	41
Private R. McFelly, 69th Regiment	41
Corp. E. H. Sauford, 7th Regiment	41
Capt. E. Barker, 8th Regiment	40
Lieut. Col. Lindley, 21st Regiment	40
Adjt. W. H. Murphy, 12th Regiment	40
Sergt. J. Le Boutillier, 7th Regiment	40
Sergt. J. Deyo, 21st Regiment	40
Lieut. F. W. Hofele, 8th Regiment	40
Capt. R. C. Coleman, 19th Battalion	40
Sergt. W. J. Oliver, 23d Regiment	40
Lieut. W. F. Edmundstone, 79th Regiment	40

The Laflin & Rand match was contested immediately after the completion of the State match. The prizes were three in number, and were won in the following order:

Sergt W. J. Oliver, 23d Regiment	86
Sergt. W. A. French, 7th Regiment	84
Capt. W. C. Clark, 79th Regiment	82

The *Army & Navy Journal* match was the last contest before the mid-day recess. The entries comprised fifteen teams, among whom were representatives of the United States Engineers and United States Infantry, and the First and Second Regiments Connecticut National Guard. The latter carried off the first prize. When the result was announced the disappointed teams formed in line as the victorious team passed to its head-quarters, and gave a round of cheers. Following are the totals of the scores:

Second Regiment, Connecticut	306
Twenty-third, Brooklyn	304
Forty-eighth, Oswego	302
Seventh, New-York	300
Twelfth, New-York	298
Twenty-second, New-York	292
First, Connecticut	275
Seventy-ninth, New-York	273
Forty-seventh, Brooklyn	261
United States Engineers	255
Seventy-first, New-York	252
Eighth, New-York	245
Thirty-second, Brooklyn	237
Ninth, New-York	224
United States Infantry	135
Capt. Curtis, 48th Regiment	33
Corp. Allen, 23d Regiment	32
Corp. Labaurues, 2d Connecticut	32
Sergt. Barrett, 1st Connecticut	32
Private Robertson, 79th Regiment	32
Sergt. Burton, 48th Regiment	31
Private Jones, 2d Connecticut	31
Sergt. Laycraft, 71st Regiment	31
Sergt. Smith, United States Engineers	31
Adjt. Murphy, 12th Regiment	30
Capt. Smith, 12th Regiment	30
Private Barlow, 23d Regiment	30
Private Clark, 8th Regiment	30
Sergt. Beauman, 9th Regiment	30
Chaplain Buffum, 1st Connecticut	30
Sergt. Jacobs, 22d Regiment	30
Drum Major Beavan, 23d Regiment	29

A bountiful collation was provided in the President's tent, to which the officers and a number of guests were invited. The first matches contested in the afternoon were the Press, Inter-State, and Gatling matches. The team representing this State in the Inter-State Match was selected by Col. Wingate, Inspector General of Rifle Practice, from the winners in the previous National Guard matches, as follows: Capt. S. E. Briggs, Twenty-second; Sergt. M. Beauman, Ninth; Private J. W. Gardner, Seventh; Private J. H. Cowperthwaite, Twenty-third; Corp. Davis, Eighty-fourth; Capt. W. C. Reddy, Twelfth; Corp. E. H. Sanford, Seventh; Lieut. John Waydell, Twenty-second; Adjt. Frothingham, Twenty-third; Sergt. Jacobs, Twenty-second; Private A. Pyle, Seventy-ninth; Private W. Robertson, Seventy-ninth. Reserves—Capt. J. J. O'Kelly, Sixty-ninth; Capt. G. C. Bradley, Forty-seventh; Sergt. A. Ferris, Twenty-second, and Private E. DeForest, Twenty-third. This team and a team selected from the First and Second Regiments, Connecticut, were the only competitors in this match. The first two ranges at 200 and 400 yards were shot over, at the close of which it was found that the New-York team was 180 points ahead, whereupon the Connecticut team requested that the match be decided without shooting over the 600 yards' range. The Executive Committee decided to leave the matter to the option of the teams. The Captains of the respective teams held a consultation and decided to accede to the wishes of the Connecticut team. The total of the scores was as follows:

	200 Yards.	400 Yards.	Total.
New-York	445	418	863
Connecticut	375	308	683
Gain by New-York Team			180

The scores of the Gatling and Press matches were not completed in time to enable the officers to furnish a record for publication, although it is thought that the chances of the Twenty-second and Seventy-ninth Regiments for the first prize, a Gatling gun, are about equal. The result will be announced to-day. The prizes will be awarded to the winners at the State Arsenal to-morrow evening. The several victorious teams and winners of individual prizes will be present in uniform.

INGENIOUS ATTEMPT TO SWINDLE.

A YOUNG MAN TRIES TO PASS A CERTIFIED CHECK OF $50,000—DISCOVERY OF THE FRAUD.

A well-dressed and well-spoken young man, giving his name as Charles Adams, of Buffalo, stepped up to a merchant on the floor of the Produce Exchange yesterday, and, introducing himself, said that he was interested in a vessel which was about to proceed to Europe and wished to get for her a load of grain. He said that he had letters of introduction to Beecher & Sprague, grain dealers of Nos. 36 and 38 Whitehall street, but was not acquainted with those gentlemen, and asked that they should be pointed out to him. Mr. Sprague happening to be standing near at the time, the merchant unsuspectingly took the young man up to him and introduced him. Mr. Sprague, supposing that the two were known to each other, listened to the young man's proposition to purchase a ship-load of grain, and, taking him over to the office of the firm, a bargain was quickly concluded for sixty car-loads, the price agreed upon being $33,250. The young man was to pay for the grain with a certified check, whereupon Mr. Sprague was to give him an order for its delivery. It happened that a few days previously Beecher & Sprague had sold fifty-five car-loads of grain to a gentleman of the same name, and this circumstance helped to throw him off his guard. The young man left, and soon returned with a certified check made payable to his own order for $50,000 on the Bank of New-York. He stated that he wanted to use the balance, and asked Mr. Sprague to give him his check for that amount in change. Mr. Sprague was familiar with the certification of the Bank of New-York. That on the check appeared to be all right, so he quickly wrote out his own check for $16,750 and handed it to the young man. He was about to give him also the order for the delivery of the grain, when he happened to think that he had another certified check on the same bank in his inner office. Asking the young man to wait a moment, he stepped inside and compared the two. There seemed to be no difference in the certification, but somehow Mr. Sprague's suspicions were aroused, and returning to the outer office he asked the young man for his own check, saying that he wanted to add something to it. It was handed back, and Mr. Sprague went to the inner office again, intending to dispatch one of his clerks to the bank to ask them whether the check for $50,000 was genuine, and under some pretext to detain Mr. "Adams" until his return. That person, however, suddenly concluded that something was wrong, and rising he passed quickly through the crowded warerooms, disappearing in the direction of the Battery before an alarm could be raised. The bank officials pronounce the certification a most ingenious forgery. Detectives were at once put upon Adams' track, but so far no clue to his whereabouts has been discovered.

A RAILROAD COMPANY'S DIFFICULTIES.

There was a large meeting of Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway stockholders at No. 2 Exchange court yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of devising measures to put an end to the foreclosure proceedings now pending against their property on the part of the second consolidated or gold mortgage bondholders. Mr. William B. Scott presided, and Mr. William Ward acted as Secretary. Mr. O. D. Ashley stated the object of the meeting. Resolutions were adopted appointing Messrs. O. D. Ashley, A. S. Peabody, H. S. Henry, J. A. Jameson, and E. A. Corey a committee to take such action as the might deem advisable, either by an amicable adjustment or by recourse to the law. An assessment of ten cents per share was levied on each share of stock for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the committee. The absent shareholders were earnestly requested to unite in the movement. The committee were requested to represent the meeting at the annual meeting of the company in Toledo, on the 6th inst., and as soon thereafter as possible to report the situation of the company, and such recommendations as may seem to them advisable. There were 25,950 shares represented. The common stock of the company is $15,000,000, and the preferred $1,000,000. The bonded debt is $20,117,000.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Charles F. Yager, of No. 54 Spring street, attempted to commit suicide by taking Paris green. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

A large safe which was being removed from the first floor of No. 171 Broadway fell yesterday, and James McDonald, a laborer, of South Brooklyn, was fatally injured.

The Erie Railway Company yesterday notified the Stock Exchange that Mr. Smythe, having recovered from his illness, will hereafter sign the certificates of the company as Transfer Clerk.

The Board of Aldermen has adopted an ordinance prohibiting wire signs which project from the roofs of buildings, and the Corporation Attorney has brought 125 suits to have them removed.

The complaint of Blakslee & Lewin against Drake & Colby, details of which have been published in THE TIMES, has been dismissed by the Arbitration Committee of the Produce Exchange.

Private advices received at the Maritime Exchange yesterday report the total loss of the new bark President, from this City to Hamburg, off Nieuwe Dieppe. All hands were saved. She carried an assorted cargo.

Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon, and other of the Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad will start for the West this evening. They will go as far as Salt Lake City, presumedly for the purpose of looking into the condition of the road.

Burglars broke into the dry-goods establishment of Macy, Valentine & Co., No. 356 Broadway, on Wednesday morning, and packed up sixty-one pieces of black silk, valued at $8,000. They became alarmed from some cause and left without removing the goods.

The New-York Free Medical College for Women, No. 51 St. Mark's place, will begin its fifth collegiate year Friday, Oct. 1, at 11 A. M. Application for admission to the classes can be made to Dr. Frederic R. Marvin, President of the Faculty, or to Dr. Merritt, in the college building.

Laidlaw Bros., the New-York agents of the Bank of California, yesterday officially informed the public that the Oriental Bank of London have authorized them by cable to announce that they are prepared to pay all outstanding drafts issued on them by the agency of the Bank of California in this City.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday a communication was received from the Board of Excise requesting that the Police recognize receipts given by the Board of Excise to liquor dealers for money deposited on application for license. The matter was referred to the counsel for the board.

Controller Green yesterday paid the following amounts to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund: Redemption of four per cent. revenue bonds, $1,050,000; redemption of six per cent. assessment bonds, $200,000; redemption of six per cent. Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund bonds, $470,000; interest on the above, $37,765 06; total, $1,757,765 06.

The petroleum trade held a meeting in the Produce Exchange yesterday, and passed resolutions of regret at the death of Mr. James H. Lounsberry. Appropriate remarks were made by Messrs. R. W. Parsons, F. W. Devoe, and J. C. Mackay. The funeral takes place this afternoon from deceased's late residence, No. 153 Lefferts place, Brooklyn.

The affairs of Henry Clews & Co. were again before Commissioner Ketchum yesterday. About twenty of the creditors were present and Mr. Clews was represented by his counsel, Messrs. Saixas and Guiteau. Four additional notices of opposition were filed, and no further notices of that description can be received, as the time expired yesterday; but the creditors who have served notices of opposition have ten days to file specifications of their objections.

The Anglo-American Cable Company yesterday raised their rates from twenty-five cents to $1 per word, gold, there being no present prospect that the opposition line will be repaired. The greatest indignation was manifested at the news down town. The company claim that the sending of messages even at fifty cents per word, gold, involves them in serious loss, and that a proper regard for the interests of their stockholders necessitates the advance to $1.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange yesterday directed the Committee on Rooms and Fixtures to advertise for proposals for property suitable for a new site for the Exchange, the location to be south of Maiden lane. The present building occupies about four lots of ground, and is entirely too small for its purposes. The new building will require at least double that space, and it is necessary that the sites offered shall afford proper light and ventilation.

The monthly returns of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society for September exhibit the figures following: There are 30 City Missionaries employed, who last month made 2,437 missionary visits and calls among the poor and sick and needy, held 134 meetings, obtained 107 temperance pledges, and aided 184 families at their homes, beside giving meals and lodgings to the homeless and friendless, &c. The receipts of the month were $1,195 93; the expenditures, $3,140 22; the indebtedness remaining $12,400 95.

BROOKLYN.

There were 266 deaths during the past week, being a decrease of fifteen from the number reported the previous week.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, Patrick Cash was convicted of an assault with intent to do bodily harm on E. J. Anderson, and remanded for sentence. Cash is well known to the Police as a street-brawler.

River thieves broke into the cabin of the brig Mary Ellerton, lying at the Atlantic Dock, on Wednesday night, and carried away $100 worth of property. The thieves are supposed to have come in a boat from New-York.

Richard Todd, aged twenty, was held to await the action of the Grand Jury yesterday, by Justice Delmar, on a charge of stabbing James Madden, of No. 134 Wyckoff street, in the face with a pocket-knife, inflicting a serious wound. The stabbing occurred during a quarrel in Madden's bar-room.

Resolutions have been passed by the Board of Health providing that in future in all cases of small-pox discovered by the inspectors, where an attempt has been made at concealment, the patients shall be sent to the Small-pox Hospital. Where no concealment is attempted, and the patients can be properly quarantined, they will not be removed.

Mrs. Mary Leet and Margaret Kelly, both of No. 379 Macon street, were in Justice Semler's court yesterday, the former as complainant and the latter as defendant in a suit arising out of a tenement-house quarrel. While both women, each at the top of her voice, were stating their grievances, Mrs. Leet suddenly became ill, and, being removed from the court to the Twelfth Precinct Station-house near by, gave birth to a male child.

During the past year the Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, according to the report of the General Agent, spent nearly one thousand dollars in bedding and clothing, and about one hundred and fifty dollars in paying the rents of indigent families. During the same period $10,000 were expended on provisions, and 1,191 tons of coal were given out in quarter and half tons. A large amount of money was also spent on funerals, and in redeeming goods from pawn.

NEW-JERSEY.

Dubufe's celebrated Painting of the "Prodigal Son" is on exhibition at the Newark Industrial Exhibition.

Frederick Johnston, a painter, fell from a ladder in Jersey City yesterday and received injuries which will probably prove fatal.

The Hudson County Grand Jury appeared in court yesterday and presented 110 indictments, making 141 that they have presented thus far.

In the Hudson County Circuit Court yesterday Edward O'Neill was convicted of stabbing John Kane in Jersey City in June last, and sentenced to three years in the State Prison.

Mrs. Sarah Kane was struck by a locomotive Wednesday on the Morris and Essex Railroad, between Montclair and Bloomfield, and received injuries which will probably prove fatal.

Messrs. Janeway & Co., the well-known paper-hanging manufacturers of New-Brunswick, have made an assignment to Edwin Wygant, No. 63 Dey street, New-York, for the benefit of their creditors. The amount of their liabilities is not known.

George Malone has commenced suit before Justice Chambers, in Jersey City, against John White, a Hoboken Justice of the Peace, for the recovery of $10 alleged to have been collected on a judgment and appropriated by the Justice to his own use.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday George Lawson, an employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad shops in the meadows, sat down in the shade of a car to eat his lunch. Shortly afterward an engine backed down against the car and pushed it over him, killing him almost instantly.

Henry F. Schoenheight, a cabinet-maker, living in Irvington, was arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of fraud preferred by Frederick Hirschkel, who alleges that he bought property from Schoenheight, alleged to be worth $4,300, on the representation of the latter that there was but $1,000 incumbrance on it. Since the purchase Herschkel learned that there was $3,937 due for taxes and assessments.

There is a law in New-Jersey requiring railroad and other transportation companies to have a copy of the Traveler's Safety law posted in some conspicuous place. William B. Scranton has brought suit in Justice Bretsfeldt's Court, in Hoboken, against the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, and the Erie, Pennsylvania, and Central Railroad Companies for violation of this law. The case against the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, the owners of the Hoboken Ferry, was tried, and a verdict of $100 rendered against them. Of this sum the complainant is entitled to $25. The decision will be appealed.

THE O'BALDWIN HOMICIDE.

APPLICATION TO ADMIT FINNELL TO BAIL—THE INQUEST TO BE HELD TO-MORROW.

In the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, Judge Donohue, on the application of counsel for Michael Finnell, the man charged with the shooting of Edward O'Baldwin, granted a writ of habeas corpus requiring the Warden of the Tombs to show cause why Finnell, who is now imprisoned in the Tombs, should be restrained of his liberty. In the petition for the writ Finnell recites that he surrendered himself to the Police authorities as soon as he heard that he had been charged with shooting O'Baldwin; that he is not held in confinement by the commitment of any court, but is illegally detained on a warrant issued by Coroner Woltman; that he is not guilty of any crime, and that no evidence of his guilt of the offense charged can be produced. The object of procuring the writ is to obtain Finnell's admittance to bail pending the inquiry as to the cause of O'Baldwin's death.

The inquest in the case has been set down for to-morrow.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Prof. T. R. Lounsbury, of Yale College, is at the Sturtevant House.

Bishop Thomas Atkinson, of North Carolina, is at the Grand Hotel.

Judge Randall Hunt, of New-Orleans, is at the New-York Hotel.

Commander Henry Wilson, United States Navy, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Gen. George A. Custer, United States Army, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Yeh Shu Tung, of the Chinese Educational Commission, is at the Astor House.

Rear Admiral Fabius Stanly, United States Navy, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Lieut. George W. Tyler, of the British Navy, is at the Brevoort House.

William D. Bishop, of Connecticut, is at the Everett House.

State Engineer Sylvanus H. Sweet, of Albany, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. Lester B. Faulkner, of Dansville, N. Y., is at the Hoffman House.

Rear Admiral James Alden, United States Navy, and Alfred Gaitner, of Cincinnati, are at the Gilsey House.

Judge Ward Hunt, of the United States Supreme Court; Judge Harvey Jewell, of the United States Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims; Senator A. T. Caperton, of West Virginia; Judge George F. Comstock, of Syracuse; D. C. Forney, of Washington, and A. J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

RAILROAD CROSSINGS IN JERSEY CITY.

A conference was held yesterday morning in the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in Jersey City, with a view of taking some measures to have the tracks of that company running through the city elevated above the street crossings. The representatives of the railroad present were Col. Thomas A. Scott, President; Frank Thompson, General Manager; Chief Enginner Brown, Superintendents Barker and Jackson, and Engineer Howell. The official representatives of the city were Alderman Van Cleef, Messrs. Vanderbeek, Van Reipen, and Ogden, of the Board of Finance, and Commissioners Lee and Startup, of the Board of Works, together with a number of prominent citizens, including Congressman Hardenbergh, ex-Congressmen Cleveland and Scudder, ex-Mayor Gopsill, A. H. Wallis, William Keeny and other large property owners. Col. Scott submitted a plan for an elevated track through the city and explained its details, which would include the complete closing of Greene and Washington streets for the benefit of the company. The alterations required would cost about six hundred thousand dollars. Congressman Cleveland stated that he was not entirely willing to agree to the proposal on account of the closing of the above-named streets, but suggested that the city and the railroad company each appoint a competent engineer to prepare a plan which would be satisfactory to all parties. The suggestion was received favorably, and after some debate it was decided that the meeting adjourn for a month to permit of the plan being prepared.

HORSES FOR HAVANA.

The steamer Crescent City, which sailed for Havana yesterday, carried fifty head of magnificent horses intended for the carriages of the Havana grandees. This is the largest consignment of the kind that ever went to Cuba. The horses have been selected for their style and beauty by Mr. William H. Redding, a native of New-York, but for fourteen years a resident of Havana. He spent three months in the work and traveled over four States—Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New-York. The freight of each horse is $60, gold, and the duty to be paid on each will be $132, gold. The war tax and lightering will bring the expenses on each up to $300, gold. The horses sell in Havana at from $2,500 to $3,000 apiece. They were stowed between decks in box stalls built especially for them. Among them are two Shetland ponies, for which Mr. Redding is to receive $3,000, gold.

THEATRICAL NEWSPAPER PRIVILEGES.

Starr Morrissey and Robert B. Anderson, the proprietors of the theatrical newspaper or programme called *The Bill of the Play*, obtained a temporary injunction yesterday from Judge Van Vorst, in the Superior Court, to restrain Imre and Bolossy Kiralfy, (the Kiralfy Brothers,) from allowing the paper or programme known as *The Stage* to be circulated in the Academy of Music pending decision on an application for a permanent injunction, which is to be argued at 11 A. M. on the 6th inst. The plaintiffs allege that the Kiralfys contracted with them on the 4th of last August that no newspaper programme other than *The Bill of the Play* should be circulated in the Academy of Music, but violated their contract on and since the 15th ult., by permitting the circulation of *The Stage*, to the damage of plaintiffs to the amount of $5,000.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Acapulco, for San Francisco—C. A. Olrich, J. M. Riker, A. Riker, Mr. Parker, J. F. Patterson, J. L. Striker, Mrs. Byron Ford and son, Timothy Timson and wife, Mrs. Julia Lamb, Mrs. M. L. Peabody, two daughters, and son, John H. Jahns and wife, Thomas Cunningham and wife, W. R. Canard, J. W. Bogert, W. J. Greenman, Commander R. S. Cook, U.S.N., T.S. Plunket, Harry Rammelsberg, Arthur Stoke and wife, H. Stickney, W. A. Blanchard, W. F. Ellsworth, E. G. Hinckley, J. P. Kelly, C. F. Wenisel and wife, Mrs. E. L. Rohlwing and three children, Frederick D. Courier, W. D. Conner, Mrs. Lunt Schetky and three children, William Cuddy, H. S. Donnell, N. C. Donnell, T. D. Donnell, Miss Laura Ballard, William Worden, Mrs. A. B. Souther and child, Miss Mary E. Stack, Richard Riddle, Harry Hayden, Charles H. Blim and wife, Mrs. J. E. Fulton, J. H. Viles, E. G. Sukens, wife and two children, R. Wigle, F. D. Norton, Samuel Black, wife and child; C. F. Knowel, wife and three children, Mrs. M. J. Knowles and three children. Way Passengers—C. Beakley, N. M. McDowell, S. F. Frazers, B. L. Lewis, Alfred de Vemenil, son and daughter, N. K. Wallace, J. L. Livingston, Michael Wall, E. T. Melvin, Phillip Coulon, A. Benard, A. G. Menoeal, C. F. Schramme, Assistant Engineer A. B. Canaga, United States Navy, A. Rapael, Gerald McKinney, Victor Wanderer, Joaquin Delgado, Hon. James Thorington, Mrs. B. Foster, Mrs. A. Clifford, Jose Manast, John Swift, N. R. Deneison, M. A. Borne, Charles Bateman.

In steam-ship Canima, for Bermuda—Dr. W. F. C. Bartlett, Capt. Smith, Lieut. Cunning, Lieut. Browne, Lieut. Tallents, Lieut. Syke, Col. N. B. Eldred, Capt. William Lewis, John Holmes, E. A. Sprague, Mrs. Sprague, Alice Thompson, Mrs. Taylor, E. W. Wolff, B. J. Southworth, Mrs. Southworth, H. A. Granthem, J. B. Zuill, Ira Rickards, Mrs. Pease and child, E. A. Codding, Henry Wilson, George Wilkins, J. S. Joel.

In steam-ship Gen. Barnes, for Savannah.—Miss Annie Bennett, C. C. Cambridge, F. L. Lupham, William Walsh, James Walsh, Miss P. Kearnan, Mrs. W. W. Gordon, five children and two nurses, W. B. Woodbridge, T. P. Peck, Miss Jennie Creagan, John Ring and wife, H. A. Blue, John Foley, Miss Bourquin, Miss A. Bourquin, Mrs. Marie Lomar, Mrs. Kate A. Walsh, Mrs. M. H. Smith and two children, P. M. Demere, wife, infant, and nurse, A. J. Baldwin, Joseph McCrysta, E. H. Smith, T. Bennett, S. B. Rice, Edward Burdett, Philip Hartley, George W. Bliss, W. S. Biss, P. Boyle, John Angle, James Brodie and wife, Henry Webb, E. Weis, Martin Smith, William H. Smith, A. S. Dunworth, J. Dillon, Miss Crosby, Miss Mungen.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

FROM EUROPEAN PORTS.

In steam-ship Elysia, from Glasgow.

Otto Auris and lady,	Miss Jean McLean,
Alexander Annan,	Miss Marjory McLean,
John Curr and lady,	Master F. McLean,
Miss Jessie Curr,	Master McLean,
Miss Annie Curr and servant,	A. Macdonald,
	William B. Paterson,
Rev. W. B. Curran and lady,	I. C. Ross,
	Mrs. C. W. Smith,
Capt. F. Cuneo,	Miss Lina E. Smith,
Rev. C. F. Eastman,	Mrs. Symington and six children,
Archibald Gilruth,	
Miss Jennie H. Law,	Mrs. Smith,
Miss Maggie Morton,	Miss M. Smith,
Miss Jennie Morton,	Miss L. Smith,
James Maclaughlin,	Master L. Smith,
Lachlan McLean and lady,	Master H. Smith,
Miss Mary McLean,	H. F. White,

In Steam-ship State of Virginia, from Glasgow

Mrs. Munroe,	Mrs. R. Baldwin,
Master James Munroe,	Mrs. E. Tattersley,
F. Hemming,	L. Lubkert,
Mr. and Mrs. P. Ross and infant,	Mrs. Lubkert and infant,
	Carl Muller,
Mrs. Williams,	J. S. Lofgren,
Rev. John Turner,	Mrs. L. Lachrisson,
Mrs. Turner,	John McNaughton,
John Ross,	Mrs. McNaughton,
W. S. Nicholson,	Peter McDonald,
Mrs. Nicholson,	Robert Crozier,
James W. Reardon,	John Moore.
E. Perry,	

FROM OTHER PORTS.

In steam-ship Vera Cruz, from Havana.—Juan San Pedro, wife, and child, Teofilo Galup, Simon Nieman, James Stevenson, Pedro R. Canten, wife, two daughters and son, M. Canten de Canten, M. A. C. Oliva, F. Gory y Adot, Matias Rubio, F. Mederos, Jose A. Rios Perez, A. M. de Angel Alvarez, Miguel Calvet, Evincio Mariscal.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......5:56 | Sun sets...5:43 | Moon rises..6:38

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...8:43 | Gov. Island. 9:32 | Hell Gate..10:54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........THURSDAY, Sept. 30.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Huntsville, Chester, Fernandina and Port Royal, H. Gelpcke; Suevia, Franzen, Hamburg via Plymouth, Eng., Reinhardt & Co.; Nereus, Berry, Boston, Mass., H. F. Dimock; Isaac Bell, Laurence, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Acapulco, Gray, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Georgia, Cornell, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard; General Barnes, Cheesman, Savannah, Ga., W. R. Garrison; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, Me., J. F. Ames; Crescent City, Curtis, Havana, Cuba, William P. Clyde & Co.; E. C. Biddle, Pierce, Philadelphia, James Hand; Canima, Liddicoat, Hamilton, Ber., A. E. Outerbridge.

Ships British Navy, (Br.,) Atkinson, Liverpool, Eng., Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Casilda, Pike, Tybee, Jam., for orders, Thomas Dunham, Nephews & Co.

Barks Amalia and Hedwig, (Ger.,) Dinz, Danzig, Dill & Rodmann; Minerva, Thomas, Belfast, Ireland, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; R. A. Chapman, (Br.,) Rutherford, Rotterdam, Holland, P. I. Nevius; Georgio P. Lawrence, (Ital.,) Pallio, Gibraltar, for orders, Lawrence Giles & Co.; Fredsel, (Norw.,) Norberg, Baltimore, Md.; Memory, (Norw.,) Olsen, Baltimore, Md., Funch, Edye & Co.; Theodosius, (Ger.,) Christian, Schuerdfieger, Stettin, Ger. C. Tobias & Co.; Talisman, (Br.,) Baker, Bremen, Boyd & Hincken; Nimrod, (Aus.,) Jerolinuck, Queenstown, for orders, John C. Seager.

Brigs Ned White, Thombs, Dunedin and Wellington, N. Z., R. W. Cameron; Anita Owen, Pettingill, Santander and Cadiz, John Zittlosen; Beaver, (Br.,) Wallace, Rockland, N. B., Bartram Bros.

Schrs. Sallie Burton, Burley, Stamford, Conn., Stamford Manufacturing Co.; R. A. Forsyth, Hobbie, Stamford, Conn., Stamford Manufacturing Co.; E. S. Powell, Williams, Galveston, Tex., E. S. Powell; Marcia Reynolds, Westerayke, Laguayra and Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, Daliett, Bliss & Co.; H. P. Simmons, Willits, Philadelphia, Slaght & Petty; D. A. W. Clark, (Br.,) Peck, St. John, N. B., Crandall Bros.; Signal, Saterly, Saybrook, Conn., Cartwright & Doyle; Bengal, Hull, Boston, Mass., Candee & Pressey; Hattie E. King, Crowley, Brunswick, Jam., Warren Ray; Vrore, Price, Jr., Georgetown, S. C., C. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Fashion, Carberry, Hartford, Conn., George C. Blair & Son; Jordan L. Mott, Brown, St. Johns, P. R., B. J. Wenberg.

Sloop Agent, Smith, New-Haven, Conn., Hackett & Bro.

Barge Catherine Moan, Thersey, Philadelphia, James Hand.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Elysia, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow Sept. 18, via Moville 19th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson & Bros. Sept. 29, off Nantucket, passed steam-ship Wisconsin hence for Liverpool; same date, 16 miles E. of Fire Island, steamship Algeria, do. for do.

Steam-ship Regulator, Howes, Wilmington, N. C., 62 hours, with cotton and naval stores to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Ashland, Ingraham, Providence.

Steam-ship Gen. Whitney, Hallett, Boston.

Ship Enoch Train, (of Port Glasgow,) Duncan, London Aug. 14 and Downs 16th, with mdse. to Henderson Bros. Had light winds and fair weather to the 20th, from thence a succession of westerly gales; Sept. 10, lat. 48, lon. 38, had a hurricane from S. S. E., veering around to S. and W. to N. W., which lasted eighteen hours, lost sails and shifted cargo; Sept. 19, lat. 42, lon. 58, had a severe gale from S. W.

Ship Helene, (Ger.,) Hashagen, Rotterdam, 53 ds., with mdse. to J. A. Pauli. Had W. and S. W. winds most of the passage. Aug. 31, lat. 50 40, lon. 30 20, had a hurricane from S. W. to W., then veering around to N. W., lasting 24 hours; received no damage.

Bark Dexterous, (of Little Hampton,) Farmourer, Fowey 43 days, with China clay to Hammill & Gillespie. Sept. 3, in lat 47 23, lon. 25 12, spoke bark Wentworth, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) hence, for Liverpool 23 ds out; Sept. 10, lat. 45 15, lon. 44 20, had violent hurricane from S. W. to N. W., veering back to S. W., and lasting two days; lost two lower topsails and lower topmast staysail, and shifted cargo; Sept. 19, encountered heavy gale of wind from S. W. to N. W., with heavy sea.

Bark Slavia, (Aust.,) Tripcovich, Cardiff 43 ds., in ballast to order. Sept. 22, lat. 39 21, lon. 63 45, signaled German bark showing letters B Q L T.

Bark Peter Kohland, (Ger.,) Prohn, Amsterdam 54 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Sept. 14, lat. 45 17, lon. 47 51, saw two icebergs.

Brig Florence, Cole, Noank, in ballast to J. D. Fish & Co. Will load in E. D. Hurlbut's line, for Mobile.

Schr. Jamestown, Heger, Virginia.

Schr. H. Allen, Dayton, Virginia.

Schr. R. F. Stockton, Cavelier, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, light, S., very hazy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships State of Nevada, for Antwerp; Rotterdam, for Rotterdam; Suevia, for Hamburg; Canima, for Bermuda; Crescent City, for Havana; Acapulco, for Aspinwall; General Barnes, for Savannah; Georgia, for Charleston; ships Seminole, for San Francisco; Lizzie Ross for Tybee for orders; barks Indiana, for Bremen; Skinfaxe, for Belfast; J. Antonietta, for Trieste; Kate Crosby, for Liverpool; Samuel E. Spring, for Buenos Ayres; Nellie May, for Norfolk; Brage, for Baltimore; Elisa Barss, for Bermuda; brig Lewis Clark, for ——; schrs. Mary Helen, for Barbadoes; A. C. Cook and M. J. Parker, for ——.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Sld. for the United States, City of Ottawa, Acorn, Toronto, Merom, Christel, Rabboni, Ellen Maria.

Arr. out on the 24th inst., Marianna Second.

Arr. out on the 28th inst., Guiseppino.

Arr. out on the 29th inst., Athalia, Mount Royal—the latter at Greenock, Princess Alexander, John S. Harris, Prince Alfred, Herbert Beach, General Birch, St. Louis, Bayard, Emerald; Stormy Petrel.

Arr. out on the 30th inst.; Hannah McLoon, Majestic, last two at Deal, (Renpor;) Maria W. Norwood, Ada Barton, latter at Gloucester; Annie McNairn, George and John Yourdi, Mizpah, M. Roosval, Kong Carl, Themis, Magnus Lagaboter and Frederick Tudor.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 30.—The Williams and Guion Line steam-ship Dakota, Capt. Forsyth, from New-York Sept. 21, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The National Line steamer Canada, Capt. Sumner, from New-York Sept. 16, arr. at Gravesend at 3 P. M. to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 30.—The North German Lloyd steamer Braunschweig, Capt. Undeutsch, from Baltimore Sept. 19, arr. here to-day.

DECKER BROTHERS.
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT
PIANOS
ARE
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DECKER BROTHERS' GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS are the best made in the country. They take the lead of all first-class instruments, being unrivaled in beauty of tone, and perfection of mechanism in every detail.
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GEO. PANCOAST, Pres. Archer & Pancoast M'f'g Co.
EDWARD B. BULKLEY, Pres. Jefferson Iron Co.
ALEXANDER M. LESLEY, Pres. Trades Savings Bank.
THOMAS L. JAMES, Postmaster, New-York.
GEORGE E. STERRY, Weaver & Sterry, Importers of Drugs.
WILLIAM H. HOWELL, Howell, Barr & Co., Dealers in Syrups.
ARCHIBALD HANCE, Supt. Dry Dock, E. B. and B. R. R. Company.
ELLWOOD E. THORNE.
ELLWOOD E. THORNE, President.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, Vice President.
JOHN P. ROBERTS, Sec'y and Treas.
WILLIAM A. FRAZER, Superintendent.

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BROOKS BROTHERS,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND ST.,
AND CORNER CATHARINE AND CHERRY STS.,
Have now in their
Ready-Made and Custom Departments
A STOCK OF
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The most HEATHFUL and DELICIOUS ARTICLE OF FOOD made from WHEAT. SOLD BY ALL GROCERS
Address F. E. Smith & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., for circular.